FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 116

17 June 1986

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EDITORIAL LAUDS WARSAW PACT ARMS PROPOSALS

PM161425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism and Peace Are Indivisible"]

[Text] Mankind has no task more important than that of strengthening international security and averting the threat of nuclear war. The cause of peace has no more reliable and tireless defender than socialism.

During CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's friendly visit to Hungary there took place a thorough, meaningful exchange of opinions on the current issues of the day, and primarily on how to render the socialist countries' international collaboration still more profound and fruitful, and on what conclusions should be drawn from the major changes taking place in the world.

Speaking in Csepel, the Soviet leader declared: "Comrades, we are living through difficult and complex times. But I say with all conviction: Mankind is capable not only of surviving but also of learning to live in a way that befits mankind -- that is, in conditions of peace and freedom. But this is something that has to be fought for; fought for stubbornly and concertedly. Not just against the threat of war but also for the deeper international collaboration of states, for the sake of the development of both our planet and of space."

The entire planet resounded with the Warsaw Pact states' call to do everything possible in order that -- by approaching the realities of the nuclear age with due responsibility -- Europe might be transformed into a continent of lasting peace and all-around cooperation and the path to nuclear war might be blocked. Testimony to such an approach is provided by the documents of the latest conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee held in Budapest 10-11 June, which aroused the enormous interest of the international public. After considering the report of the Soviet delegation that took part in the work of the conference, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee noted the great significance of the collective analysis of the prevailing international situation made by the allied countries leaders.

Aware of their responsibility to their own people and to mankind for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world, the Warsaw Pact states are posing the question most positively: The world has entered a phase of development wherein to evade the solution of today's fundamental issues means gambling with the destiny of all civilization. It is possible to resolve the principle task of our time -- defending peace and breaking the trend toward the increased danger of war. However, for this to occur, decisive actions aimed at halting the arms race and switching to effective disarmament are now more essential than ever before.

The chief cause of tension in the international situation is the dangerous foreign policy course, the imperial, globalist ambitions of a U.S. Administration that is unwilling to act in the spirit of the Geneva accords and to heed the will of the people. In these complex conditions the fraternal states adopted an appeal to the NATO member-states and to all European countries concerning a program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. The participants in the Budapest conference declared that they support the program submitted by the Soviet Union for the full and universal elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons before the end of the current century. They are convinced that the cessation of nuclear tests, the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the prevention of an arms race in space, the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, and other disarmament measures would lead to the creation of a safer world for the European people and for our entire planet.

The particular attention of the participants in the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee was, naturally, directed toward the formulation of proposals aimed at building a peaceful Europe. As a result of the criminal policy of the U.S. and NATO militarists, the densely populated European Continent is now so saturated with nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons that it has become the most explosive place on earth.

Decreasing the level of military confrontation in Europe is one of the decisive areas of the struggle to avert the nuclear threat. It is in this area that the Warsaw Pact countries have come forward with a new initiative whose significance is hard to overestimate. Measures have been submitted for the consideration of states and people whose implementation opens up the practical possibility of halting the present dangerous course of events and changing, for the better, the development of unfavorable trends in Europe and in the entire system of international relations.

The Warsaw Pact states are proposing a substantial reduction in all components of the European states' ground forces and tactical strike aircraft, and also of the corresponding forces and means of the United States and Canada sited in Europe. The geographical zone of the proposed reduction is the entire territory of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Specific timetables for this reduction both as an initial step and subsequently have been submitted for the NATO states' examination.

The cessation of nuclear tests; the complete elimination on a reciprocal basis of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone; the achievement of specific accords at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms; the elimination, in this century, of chemical weapons and the industrial base for their manufacture; a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments at the global and regional levels; the implementation of effective monitoring [kontrol] in all areas and at all stages of arms reduction and disarmament -- such are the basic areas in which the socialist community states are expressing the willingness for very broad collaboration with other countries.

The Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact's supreme organ demonstrated anew the fraternal countries' unity on all the issues discussed, and their undeviating determination to continue to proceed shoulder to shoulder in the noble battle for peace and for life.

Armed with the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, Soviet people are devoting their maximum efforts to the cause of communist creation. They well understand that each new success in the struggle for peace meets the interests both of our country and the entire socialist community.

Matveyev Comments

PM161430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion: "From the Atlantic to the Urals"]

[Text] Europe, particularly central Europe, has the highest concentration not only of nuclear arms but also of conventional arms in the world. That situation has persisted for 40 years but does not denote a static or stable situation, rather a confrontation of colossal forces representing the most serious source of the arms race and thus of the danger of war.

The material, physical cost of this confrontation is growing constantly. In the seventies the NATO members' military spending doubled.

In the same period those countries, according to the figures of F. Holzman, professor of economics at Tufts University in the United States, "spent in total (?40) [first figure illegible] billion more on military items than the Warsaw Pact states."

"New nuclear weapons for NATO, the increase of nonnuclear armaments -- when will we reach the point at which governments will be unable or unwilling to pay more?" was the question put 2 years ago by the West German magazine STERN to General Rogers, NATO commander in chief in Europe, and it has an even more topical and insistent ring today.

"There is no way to avoid great financial hardship..." That was how a U.S. NATO representative tried to explain the arms race spiral to his allies some time ago: It is apparently destined to go on spiraling.

Accepting this viewpoint means viewing the arms race as a fiendish robot, an automaton in the face of which governments and peoples are powerless.

"The world has entered that phase of its development when avoiding answering the fundamental questions of the present day is tantamount to gambling with the destiny of all civilization." The Warsaw Pact states made that statement at their conference in Budapest. Their comment also applies to the possibilities of progress in curbing the arms race in Europe. The need for radical steps along this path on our continent is particularly great.

The West European governments, including politicians in Bonn and London, America's closest allies, have responded in generally positive terms to M.S. Gorbachev's comment at the SED congress in Berlin on the USSR's willingness in principle to negotiate considerable reductions in armed forces and armaments over the entire continent -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

This willingness has now been confirmed by the Warsaw Pact states and given concrete form in their program offered to the NATO states and all European countries for reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. No prior conditions are required for a specific discussion of the new proposals to begin. A willingness has been expressed to examine other proposals on this problem in a constructive spirit, too.

The program put forward by our country for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the 21st century has been augmented by far-reaching proposals aimed at substantially reducing all components of the European states' ground forces and tactical strike air forces as well as the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces and facilities deployed on the continent. The proposed measures are reinforced by a package of other measures designed to help boost confidence in the military sphere in Europe by reducing the danger of a surprise attack and by reinforcing military-strategic stability.

These are steps to reduce the concentration of troops along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, to limit large scale military exercises, and to exchange more detailed information on exercises while also organizing reliable and effective monitoring of armed forces and conventional arms reduction using both national technical means and international procedures, including on-the-spot inspections [inspektsiya na mestakh].

If you take into account the broad geographical framework of the planned reductions, it is not hard to see the scale of the measures proposed by the socialist states that develop the essential points of the Helsinki accords in the military sphere -- the crucial sphere for ensuring European security.

At the NATO Council session in Halifax (Canada) at the end of May, the bloc countries' foreign ministers stated their "desire for a lower, more balanced level of armaments" in Europe. It is not the first time this has been said at such a forum. However, nothing ever changes because the NATO governments do not go beyond general declarations. Words are not enough to stop and reverse the war machine, which has grown to unlikely proportions.

Those same people go on giving assurances that they do not harbor aggressive intentions but are concerned instead with defense considerations. The best protection against the threat of war is the physical destruction of the means of war rather than the stockpiling of increasingly sophisticated equipment for destruction and annihilation. The Warsaw Pact states propose bold steps based on reciprocity and motivated by a sincere desire to free the European Continent of the most terrible threat that it, and indeed mankind, has ever faced.

We harbor no illusions about how easy that path will be. Suffice it to mention, for example, the pressure constantly exerted by U.S. military circles on America's West European allies to get them to implement military preparations at an ever faster pace. Washington demands that the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Denmark, and Norway, as countries without nuclear weapons, step up the conventional arms race. Over 100 different new programs in this sphere were introduced at the NATO Council in mid-1978. Since then other programs of that kind have been added.

However, even those people fiercely committed to the Atlanticist course are forced to acknowledge that such programs do not increase their countries' security. The reverse is true. The conclusion here is obvious -- urgent measures are needed to lower the level of military confrontation on the continent. This is what the Warsaw Pact countries urged when they put forward their proposals showing Europe the way to lasting peace and reliable security.

PATRIARCH WRITES LETTER TO REAGAN ON NUCLEAR ARMS

PM161205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Patriarch Pimen: "Open Letter to Mr Ronald Reagan, U.S. President"]

[Text] Your Excellency, Esteemed Mr President!

The members of the Russian Orthodox Church and all the Soviet Union's Christians recognize with particular acuteness the scope of the responsibility of religious people in our time for the preservation of the sacred gift of life from a nuclear catastrophe.

Christ made peace through the blood of his cross, reconciling all things unto himself, be they in earth or in heaven (Colossians 1: 20), to make in himself a new man by making peace (Ephesians 2: 15), He gave Christians a divine name -- peacemakers on earth (Matthew 5: 9). In striving for this, we have in our hearts a sacred desire that we never cease to pray for, that a Christian, all-embracing peace, which is the fullness of peace among people, increasingly determine relations among all people so that these relations would be built on the principles of fraternity and justice.

Sacred writ attests that man is responsible to God for the state of creation, which the Creator entrusted to his zealous charge: to dress it and keep it (Genesis 2:15). This realization has now been exacerbated by the fact that it has become clear in recent decades how unpredictably destructive the forces man now strives to direct and use can be.

Scientists in both our countries have convincingly shown that in the event of a nuclear conflict even a small number of nuclear explosions would be capable of so radically altering the climate and living conditions on earth that it would inevitably entail the death of mankind and all life. This leads us to ponder the particular danger of doctrines used in international relations such as "nuclear intimidation [ustrasheniye]," "nuclear deterrence," and "preventive nuclear strike" since they justify and lead to increases in and improvements to nuclear weapons, corrode the moral foundations of international relations, and increase the likelihood of the accidental outbreak of a nuclear conflict. We are convinced that the desire for nuclear superiority that underpins these doctrines is not a means of ensuring security for those countries that adhere to it. Nuclear weapons can be compared to a boomerang that inevitably returns to he who throws it.

We also know that the production and even the stockpiling of nuclear weapons poses a great danger since they could lead to unforeseen and tragic consequences. Hence the universally widespread and entirely justifiable conviction that life on our planet can only be preserved if nuclear weapons are removed entirely from the face of the earth. From our religious viewpoint any step or effort in this direction is blessed and in accordance with the will of God.

That is why we ardently welcome the efforts of those politicians who persistently strive to rid the earth of the pollution of nuclear weapons, to keep the firmament intact, and to create a new moral atmosphere within nations and among states, an atmosphere in which, we are convinced, it will be possible to peacefully resolve all international problems and ensure genuine fraternal cooperation among all people in order to achieve the cherished goal of creating for all people a crown of creation and a way of life worthy of mankind.

In this connection we welcome the decision of our country's government to introduce a moratorium on all nuclear tests -- a moratorium that has been in force for 10 months now and, to our regret, still remains unilateral despite the fact that nuclear explosions pave the way for the creation of the increasingly sophisticated weapons that even you, Mr President, consider a threat to mankind.

We have been struck by the fact that the moratorium, which is a courageous step by the Soviet side, has been answered by nuclear explosions at the Nevada test site. How can this be in accordance with your devotion to the teachings of Our Lord and Savior on the love of God and man and the assertion of peace on earth, which you never stop talking about.

Nor do we understand the reasons for the absence of a positive response on your part to the Soviet proposal to develop and adopt an international treaty banning weapons tests with the establishment of the proper mutually acceptable verification [kontrol] of its execution.

Equally inexplicable is the absence of a positive response from you to the proposal put forward by Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev for an immediate meeting with you in order to come to an agreement on this vitally important question. "Seek peace and pursue it," it," says the prophet and psalmist David (33: 15) and the leaders of states, who bear the greatest responsibility for the people's fate, must create with the utmost boldness, consistency, courage, and goodwill the long-awaited peace among people and manifest on earth God's peace, of which the holy apostle Paul said that it "passeth all understanding and shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus" (Philippians 4: 7).

We wholeheartedly welcome the scientifically substantiated large-scale program for phased reductions in nuclear weapons leading to their complete elimination by the end of this century, which has also been proposed by our state.

This program is "imbued with high moral purport and aimed at creating a new moral climate in international relations and new political thinking including an acute awareness on the part of responsible statesmen for the fate of peace, for the establishment and strengthening of trust in relations among people and states, and for the surmounting of the stereotypes of enmity and confrontation among countries with different social systems." ("Russian Orthodox Church Holy Synod Message on War and Peace in the Nuclear Age" 2.37).

We profoundly regret that this proposal has still not received a worthy assessment and support from your side or a sensible counterproposal.

The latter circumstance is all the more depressing because you clearly cannot but agree that the resolution of the nuclear disarmament problem will decide whether we greet the 2000th anniversary of Our Lord Jesus Christ's arrival in the world on a prosperous earth reflecting God's glory or whether it will be a scorched and lifeless desert!

The proposals to which I refer include plans for the elimination of chemical weapons -- those barbaric weapons of mass destruction. This proposal has also not yet received a positive response from you. Moreover, it is well known that production of a type of chemical weapon -- binary weapons -- has been sanctioned in your country.

It is not rhetoric if we exclaim: Just where, Mr President, is the limit of this thirst for arms?! What means are capable of stopping this insane movement toward the triumph of death?! How could that loss of love for one's kith and kin -- meaning everyone for us Christians -- without which, according to the apostle Paul (I Corinthians 13), all other spiritual gifts are as nothing, have come about?!

We recall last November's summit. U.S. and Soviet Christians prayed hard for it directly in Geneva. Many Christians and followers of other religions all around the world prayed for its success. The summit brought forth the hope that there could be a world without nuclear weapons, a world in which the needs of hundreds of millions of people struggling to survive and thirsting for justice would be satisfied.

We are not relinquishing that hope and call on you to preserve the "spirit of Geneva" and follow the accords that were reached there, accords on whose implementation the future not only of our two countries but of all mankind depends.

May your leadership genuinely promote the achievement of relations of friendship and peaceful cooperation between our great powers for the good of the world's people.

[Signed] Respectfully,

Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia

U.S. CONTINUING 'SECRET' CW RESEARCH

LD110616 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

The newspaper "PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER" has learnt that Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia had been awarded 4.3 million dollars by the Pentagon to set up a centre for the study of toxins.

Though the leaders of the new centre are seeking to assert that investigations will be of purely academic nature, the very fact of the Pentagon's participation shows the reverse. Local observers point out that it is another evidence of the fact that the Reagan administration is continuing secret explorations to develop and stockpile bacteriological weapons in violation of the 1925 Geneva protocol and the 1972 U.N. convention, which banned these arms.

Thomas Jefferson University is not the only higher educational establishment in the USA used by the Pentagon to implement this sinister programme. In 1984 it was reported at a peace conference in Baltimore that a laboratory of Maryland State University received an order from the Pentagon to investigate into influence of the typhoid virus on man.

According to the U.S. press, the USA has been conducting for over 30 years secret work on developing bacteriological weapons. A laboratory of the U.S. Department of the Army situated in Fort Detrick (Maryland state) has become one of the main centres of this work. It was actively engaged in investigations of viruses of anthrax, encephalitis, plague and other acute diseases.

'TOP PRIORITY' ASSESSES SALT II DEBATE

LD162229 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Jun 86

["Top Priority" discussion program hosted by Pavel Kuznetsov with Prof Radomir Bogdanov and Prof Sergey Plekhanov of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for United States of America and Canada Studies].

[Text] Hello, I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host on today's edition of "Top Priority," a weekly panel discussion of major world events from the North American service of Radio Moscow. Together with me in the studio are Professor Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the Moscow based Institute for USA and Canada Studies. The topic for today's discussion is the decision by the American Administration to abandon the SALT II treaty later this year. The decision has cast a very dark cloud in my view over the arms control process, U.S.-Soviet relations, including the issue of a new Soviet-American summit and, as some Western observers believe, has thrown U.S.-West European relations into a disarray. The President's decision, described as a big victory for hawks and right-wing circles is explained as being inevitable in view of persistent Soviet noncompliance. Without assuming the role of a devil's advocate I'd like you to take a look at some of the American charges. Dr Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] You know, first of all I would like to add to what you have said just now and to make it more serious than you did in the sense that to my mind this Administration tries to begin a new era, a Reagan era, or whatever you call it. They have destroyed the last remnants of the network, if you like, of the Soviet-American relations based on the treaty, SALT treaty, and I'm afraid that the second target or the third, if you like, the third target is ABM Treaty [of] 72. That's the preparation for that. I have been a student of that kind of set of accusations of the Soviet Union for so many years now, the so-called Soviet violations. Now they have summed it up in a very short form, you know, saying that the Soviet Union has been violating the SALT II treaty in three basic provisions. Number one: They have created, I mean the Soviet side, they, in violation of the treaty, they have created a new type of Soviet missile which is called SS by their terminology, SS-25, and by our terminology RC-12M.

The second accusation is that in violation of the provisions of the treaty we are over, (?over-recording), the telemetric information emitted during the tests by our new missiles, that the American side cannot, are not able to, pick up the real weight, whole weight, you know, the booster, and things like that.

And the third violation is very closely linked with ABM Treaty [of] 72, that's, near Krasnoyarsk we built a station which is, with phased, you know.

[Kuznetsov] Phased array.

[Bogdanov] Phased array, which is very clear indication that we are finishing the ABM defense. Three accusations. Now there is a fourth one which is debated in different American circles. Did the Soviet Union violate the level of SALT treaty?

[Kuznetsov] The total number of delivery vehicles?

[Bogdanov] The total of delivery vehicles, or not [word indistinct]. Let me start with the Krasnoyarsk station. It's still under construction it is still not finished, and we have informed the American side; we have told many times at the standing committee in Geneva, that gentlemen, please, for heavens sake, wait until we've finished that station, then by emission of the waves you will measure very easily; you will see very easily that it has nothing to do with ABM defense; it has to do with space, Soviet and American detections of objects in the space. Okay, I understand American worries, I understand American suspicions, that's why we have suggested to the American side a very businesslike approach: if you're so much for it, let's do it like that. You've built, building up, you Americans, two stations, but we believe really (?ABM) stations in Greenland and in England. If you are so much worried about ours we are ready to stop it immediately, the construction of that station -- but you stop yours.

[Kuznetsov] Actually, they are finishing one of them. I believe the other is in the planning stage, so it's not a total (?loss).

[Bogdanov] Yeah, yeah, but I mean, you know, if you are so much worried about it, you say that's the violation and you are not ready to wait until you've seen it in construction, that's our suggestion to you. Please, let's change, you know, one under construction for yours in Greenland. Isn't it a fair deal? I believe it's a fair deal. But if, of course, you have goodwill you know, if you are really inclined to tackle that problem.

[Kuznetsov] What can you say about the other two accusations against our country?

[Plekhanov] Well, the accusation about the two allegedly new missiles which are supposed to be a violation of the SALT II treaty, I can say that actually one missile is allowed, creation of one new missile is allowed by the SALT II treaty and there is such a missile in the Soviet Union, it's called RS-22, or SS-23 as it is known in the American parlance, or as NATO calls it. As for the second one, which Americans mention, SS-25, it's not a new one, it's a modernization of an old missile and such modernization is clearly within the limits allowed by the SALT II treaty. The reason why they bring up this ghost of the second new missile is because they are in the process of creating the second missile, Midgetman. They've already made a decision that they're going to create a Midgetman missile and in order to provide room for that they need that myth of the Soviet violations.

[Kuznetsov] There is something else they say. They say that modernization is when a new missile differs in payload from the old one, the one that's being modernized, by 5 percent and they claim that this SS-25 is different from the old one by 92 percent.

[Bogdanov] You know what's the trick? The trick is very simple and they never tell the public opinion about that. When we were testing the missile which was called SS-(?13) they never added to the weight of the missile the special, you know, testing devices.

[Kuznetsov] All kinds of measuring instruments...

[Bogdanov] All kinds of measurement instruments and things like that, quite heavy. Now in this case, in the case of SS-25, all of a sudden they're adding to the weight, to the weight of the missile all the measurement instruments which are beyond maybe 100, 200, 300 kg, you know. And when we tell them, and we've been explaining to them many times, in Geneva, through other channels (?at least) gentlemen, let us stop the testing, we will dismantle, we will remove that measurement instrument then you will see that SS-20 -- what you call SS-25 -- it's not beyond 5 percent allowed by the treaty. They say no.

[Kuznetsov] As far as the encryption goes, or the coding of telemetric signals during flight tests of missiles, I've come across a very curious observation by an American expert who said that when the Soviet Union asks the Americans what they need that's being denied to them in terms of this telemetric data they refuse to be specific.

[Plekhanov] Telemetry encryption is allowed by the SALT II treaty, and the United States does it too, but the problem is that the encryption does not involve those particular -- does not create problems for verifying the compliance to the SALT II treaty. That means certain data must not be encrypted. Well, the Soviet Union has been scrupulously observing those positions of the treaty. Since the United States has raised the point we offered serious businesslike discussions. Let's agree on what particular parameters worry you. Let's agree on a certain set of data which should not be encrypted and then help maintain the compliance. They refuse to do that, they refuse to do that because the simple fact is that they do not want this treaty. They wanted to see it destroyed.

[Kuznetsov] The situation with regard to SALT II is presented as a case of Soviet violations versus very strict compliance by the United States. How true is this? My question to you, Radomir.

[Bogdanov] Well, you know, as to the American compliance, you know as to the SALT II treaty they have begun to destroy that treaty, violate that treaty years ago. And we have put our grievances on the table several times at the standing committee in Geneva. And the most general gross violation of the teaty was deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, that's gross violation. Then you have the same problem with the encryption, you have the same problem with the ABM Treaty, you have other problems with the cruise missiles, and so on and so on. Now you may put the question: Why, if you have so many American violations, why have you kept silent? No we never kept silent. We just never made it public, in a way, to not jeopardize the process of arms control. We always were talking about that at the special standing committee in Geneva meant for that.

[Kuznetsov] The standing Consultative Committee...

[Bogdanov] Consultative Committee to -- yeah -- you know. We were trying always to keep it within the limits of that committee because we were -- and I think we are quite right -- we were taking into consideration the fact that uninformed public opinion might be very easily misled, make very strong conclusions, because it's a very complex matter and so we are trying to exchange our, you know, grievances with the Americans, with the American experts around the table. And mind you, Pavel, if you asked them, the American experts sitting over there, and their leaders of the American delegations, I wouldn't like to mention their names, but you may come across a number of public statements asserting that the Soviet Union is strictly complying with the treaty and now they have the nerve to suggest that we were violating and whatever [words indistinct] their exploitation. But now it goes out like, you know, like something very sensational, you know: Ha, those Russians.

[Kuznetsov] This being the situation, why do you think the American officials keep insisting on a new Soviet-American summit? What do they expect to achieve?

[Plekhanov] I think that one reason why they are insisting on a summit, or making statements in favor a summit is that they're worried about the impact of their actions on the world public opinion and the American public opinion. You know, Geneva created new hopes. In Geneva there was a possibility of a relaxation of tensions, of some progress in arms control. But in the months since Geneva the U.S. Government has done so much damage to the arms control talks, to the whole international atmosphere. Because of a number of things that they've done, the atmosphere has worsened in Soviet-American relations. Those relations are now at a worse stage than they were a year ago.

[Bagdanov] And if you take into consideration all that you have said just now, we come to the conclusion that the American side is trying to use the summit meeting as a kind of a cover for the arms control...

[Kuznetsov] Do you suggest that they would like to talk for the sake of talking, without doing anything?

[Bogdanov] That's my suspicion, Pavel, to be frank with you. By one hand they are destroying everything in the arms control, they are killing the last remnants of the arms control, by the other hand they're creating an impression that they are dying for a summit which may, you know, bring improvement, something like that.

[Kuzentsov] What is the Soviet position with regard to a summit?

[Bogdanov] The Soviet position, you know, it is very simple: We have no conditions. We are ready to go. By the way, we have suggested twice to the American President to meet at any place in Europe to discuss a moratorium, stopping all tests immediately, anytime, any place. Now, but at the same time you know, to come over here just for the sake of shaking hands, or another smile. It's too expensive you know, and it's senseless.

[Plekhanov] And politically misleading.

[Bogdanov] And politically misleading, because as I told you already, and you may agree with me, that to use a summit, such an important thing, as a cover for a new arms race is absolutely dishonest, dishonest. So, if we are not sure that the summit may bring one or two substantial results in the security (?measures), that there is no improvement in the political environment which Sergey already has mentioned, it's (?my difficulty) really, how you can go over there, what for? To talk about what?

[Kuznetsov] Professor Plekhanov, a question to you. Just the other day I came across a very curious report saying that members of the House Armed Services Committee have said that the purported Soviet violations amount to a hill of beans in military terms and that the President was in danger of shooting himself in the foot over them. How can any government risk everything, put in jeopardy such things as national security, arms control, bilateral and multilateral relations, over a hill of beans?

[Plekahanov] I think that the reason why the Reagan administration has been so mindless in its approach to arms control and to the SALT II treaty is that they, for some reason, they believe that the United States will be better off in international politics if it does not bind itself with any kind of obligations to other countries. If it's just basing its polices on the military might that they have, on the economic power that they have, and if they just force others.

[Bogdanov] Sergey I'm sorry, don't forget star wars. I believe star wars plays a very important role, too.

[Plekhanov] That's right. You must have some trump cards. If you throw away the things which were valuable to your predecessors then you must have some trump cards, and they think that the SDI is their trump card, that they will be able to use that in order to force such conditions as they want. But that kind of a game is very reckless; it's bound to damage the interests of the United States itself, not to mention the interests of others. It's really shooting themselves in the foot.

[Bogdanov] Yes, Sergey, and I would like to add to that another aspect of the story which is trying to exhaust the Soviet Union economically. [Words indistinct] moralists, great moralists in Washington. They don't talk about that openly, but it is all [words indistinct].

[Plekhanov] Well, sometimes they even talk about it openly.

[Bogdanov] [Words indistinct] the Soviet Union are not able to sustain such an arms race, we will exhaust them to pieces. Where is the moral?

[Plekhanov] We have little time for technicalities in our program, but still there is one thing that deserves being seen as rather important. The Pentagon and the administration say that they are not seeking any superiority over the Soviet Union but just catching up with the Soviet Union in land-based weapons. The thing is, however, that the structure of the Soviet and American arsenals, strategic arsenals, is different. The majority of Soviet deterrents, or about 70 percent, is on land-based missiles while only 30 percent of the American nuclear forces is on land-based missiles.

Now their, the remaining, two legs are sea-based weapons on nuclear subs and long-range cruise missiles. When the American Administration says it will catch up and skips any mention of the other two legs of the triad, this, in my view, means that they are going to perpetuate their lead, that they are going out for a strong military lead in the strategic forces.

[Kuznetsov] That's right, and the problem's not only with the numbers, and by the way. the numbers of warheads on strategic missiles and bombers is now larger with the United States than with the Soviet Union. We call it a rough parity, rough parity because they have more warheads. But the important thing is not that, that it's not just the numbers of warheads. It's also things like accuracy, the way you deploy your forces. In that area the United States is clearly trying to achieve a configuration and a structure of their military forces, their nuclear potential, so as to be able to acquire a capability to disarm the Soviet Union in a preemptive strike. This is a mad theory. I mean really mad because, no matter how accurate your missiles are, you will never be able to disarm your opponent and the opponent will be able to strike back. So this, this is really nonsense. But the problem is that that nonsense is believed in very seriously, and policies are based on it, and that creates danger.

The decision to break out of the SALT II treaty by the end of the year fits very neatly, in my view, with the overall approach of the Reagan administration to arms control. Take such issues as nuclear testing, as reductions of conventional or chemical weapons as we propose. At the same time the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies have once again come up with major peace offers in Budapest during a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. These offers complement those that were already put forward in the past and including the Soviet plan of nuclear disarmament by the end of the century. Professor Bogdanov, what chances are there for these peace offers to succeed?

[Bogdanov] First of all, let's make it public for our listeners over there, and I believe that they should be well assured of the reality of that subject which is a very important one -- conventional arms, what to do with the conventional arms. But to be frank with you, I'm afraid that we will hear another "no" from Washington, as if the English language has no other word but it's a very, very rich language, because this administration has been programed in that way. And they have started already a very dangerous process of destruction, destruction of the whole structure of the arms control network in the Soviet-American relations. Mainly, they're so ambitious that they want to please all of us with some comprehensive Reagan's plan of arms control and things like that. But you know, I do not believe that the way can be first to destroy everything, including the mutual trust and start something else when you have something like 3 years, or even less than 3 years left of this administration. It makes the whole show very, very doubtful, because, my suspicion is, whatever they are doing now has one aim -- to try to tie up the hands of the next administration, that the next administration carries on the so-called Reagan revolution in that field too.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you, our time is up. I'd like to thank you and the listeners and invite them to tune in again a week from now at the same time and on the same wavelengths. I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host on "Top Priority," a weekly panel discussion of major world events.

MBFR STALLED BY WEST'S 'OVERBLOWN' DEMANDS

PM161601 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 19, 19 May 86 pp 7-9

[N. Oskarov article: "Is There a Way Out of the Deadlock?"]

[Text] The Vienna talks have lasted more than 12 years but have not yielded any substantial results. Will progress be made at the next round? There are possibilities for that, but let us not anticipate events. Let us look back at the results of the last two rounds.

At the end of last year the West, after a long period of silence, finally replied to the socialist countries' February 14, 1985, proposal on initial cuts in the ground forces and armaments of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. in central Europe with a subsequent non-increase in the level of troops and armaments of the sides in the area. Our partners came up with a document in which the NATO countries also favoured an initial cut in Soviet and American troops, although smaller in scale and not involving armaments. They also agreed to freeze troop levels, but not armaments.

The Warsaw Treaty countries gave its due to the reply of the Western participants because it indicated a certain shift. True, the shift applies to only some aspects of the problem, namely the outline of the initial agreement and the framework for further negotiations. However, the United States and its NATO allies have not departed from their unconstructive stand on the cardinal issues of the negotiations.

For example, the Western representatives maintain that the NATO countries have dropped their demand for prior agreement on numerical data on the troops of the sides. If one takes an unbiased look at the Western reply one can see that the "numbers barrier" has merely been replaced by an unjustified demand for a head-count of servicemen.

But perhaps the West has changed its attitude to the logical and justified proposal of the socialist countries to cut and subsequently freeze armaments along with troops? Alas, on that matter too the reply of the U.S. and its NATO allies is a categorical "no".

The same unconstructive policy is to be found in Western proposals on a reduced strength of troops subject to cuts. On control and verification, the NATO countries have toughened their stand.

So the "innovatory" Western proposals, much publicized as a "concession" to the Warsaw Treaty, turn out, upon closer scrutiny, to be merely a restatement and in some cases a toughening of the position they had stubbornly maintained throughout the previous round.

Needless to say, achieving a mutually acceptable agreement in Vienna is no easy matter, and of this the Warsaw Treaty states are well aware. While critically assessing the latest Western proposals, they do not want to start polemics at the negotiations, but seek to put them on a realistic basis. As at all other disarmament negotiations, there are some issues in Vienna on which there are profound divergences, but there is also some common ground, some aspects on which the positions are showing signs of drawing closer. That is why it is very important to take advantage of the existing elements of mutual understanding to advance further. For this political will is needed. The West has been found to be lacking it.

As for the Warsaw Treaty countries, they have repeatedly demonstrated their desire to reach agreement in Vienna. In particular, this was clearly stressed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement on January 15, shortly before the start of a new round of the Vienna negotiations. The concrete proposals it set out on verification -- one of the key problems in the negotiations -- gave an additional and essential impulse to the Vienna forum.

The constructive line of the socialist states was further reaffirmed in their February 20, 1986 draft agreement on initial reductions by the Soviet Union and the U.S. of land forces and armaments with a subsequent non-increase in the level of armed forces and armaments of the sides in central Europe and measures related thereto. Compared with the earlier proposals, it contains some new elements prompted by the search for mutually acceptable compromise on the most acute problems, as well as on important aspects of the talks where there are serious divergences. The proposal takes into account the early signs of mutual understanding and some provisions in the Western stand. The next logical step to be taken was to start drawing up a future agreement, which was what the socialist countries proposed.

However, the new draft and the proposal to pass on to drawing up the test of an agreement met with a sharply negative reaction from the Western side.

The West asserts that the draft presented by the socialist countries fails to take account of the "far-reaching" Western initiatives. This contention does not hold water. Thus, to meet the West the Warsaw Treaty states have agreed to a reduced volume of initial cuts in Soviet and U.S. troops. They have agreed to extend the partial agreement from 3 to 4 years, accepted the procedure of initial troop cuts proposed by the West, agreed to the creation of permament checkpoints at the entrance to and exit from the area of cuts; provided for the possibility of on-the-spot verification if the request is justified; and taken into account the NATO countries' position on the consultative mechanism. If that is not flexibility and readiness for compromise solutions, what is? In spite of this the NATO countries hastened to reject the Warsaw Treaty states' proposals. Why?

The main reason is the justified refusal of the socialist states to accept the full set of measures for control and verification proposed by the U.S. and the NATO countries without qualification. The Western participants in the negotiations see this as "intransigence" on the part of the Eastern side. Meanwhile, the public in the West is being told that the U.S.S.R. and its allies are against effective verification in general.

The Warsaw Treaty countries believe that an agreement in Vienna would undoubtedly require measures of verification. Verification is necessary to ensure the confidence of the two sides that the agreed cuts have indeed been implemented, that the frozen levels of troops and armaments are not increased and no change in the balance of forces is taking place. A reliable response to all these objectives is provided by the package of control measures contained in the socialist countries' proposal of February 20. The package includes national technical means, permanent, verification points, prior notification of troop movements, call-up of reserves and military exercises. On-the-spot verification on justified request is also envisaged.

These are sensible measures. But our partners insist on the exchange of information on the structure of troops down to battalion and barracks levels and on conducting 30 inspections a year. Moreover, NATO respresentatives would like to extend the measures of verification unilaterally beyond the agreed areas of reductions to include the western military districts of the Soviet Union.

Against the background of the agreement on partial initial cuts of Soviet and American troops, which are very modest in scale, the overblown and complicated verification system proposed by the West looksodd, to say the least. What, for example, is behind the demand for highly detailed information on troops? Such information could only serve purposes that have nothing to do with the objectives of the proposed agreement. The same is true of the West's demand for 30 on-the-spot checks a year. This again is prompted by the wish to have a head-count of servicemen. Finally, there is no justification for the attempts of the NATO countries to have verifications measures cover territories situated thousands of kilometres away from the area of reductions which is strictly delineated in the mandate of the Vienna negotiations.

Nor should one exclude from view the fact that the Warsaw Treaty countries are offered such measures at a time when the deployment of American medium-range missiles continues in Western Europe, and NATO countries are stepping up their military preparations there, openly putting the emphasis on offensive weapons systems. No wonder the verification measures proposed by the West can only arouse the suspicions of the other side.

The Warsaw Treaty states are in favour of verification that is commensurate with the character and substance of the agreement, with the practical requirements of checking the observance of the obligations and with the real military-political situation. The West, on the otherhand, in regarding verification as an absolute divorced from agreement, is trying to substitute it for real measures to bring down the level of military confrontation, i.e., to emasculate the possible agreement of its content. While formally accepting the idea and pattern of an interim agreement put forward by the Warsaw Treaty states, the NATO allies would like to minimize real measures to bring down the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

Freezing and reducing troops and armaments in the hottest spots of the planet -- and Europe is one of them -- is one of the chief measures aimed at halting the arms race and promoting disarmament, and ensuring peace and security. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty states have always supported scaling down the level of military confrontation, and they believe that in conditions of peaceful coexistence this level can and must be lowered. This is the purpose of the peace initiatives set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement. This is the purpose of the new Soviet proposals on the reduction of conventional armaments and troops in Europe advanced by Gorbachev in his speech to the Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin. Their implementation would make it possible to untie the knot of problems that has been tightening in Vienna for many years. Today reaching an agreement at the Vienna forum is more urgent than ever.

It would be an important factor in improving the military-political situation in Europe and could go some of the way towards implementing the corresponding Soviet proposals concerning the whole of Europe.

The socialist countries have tabled a renewed draft agreement at the Vienna negotiations. The draft provides a realistic basis for advance and breaking years of deadlock. Therefore, the West should constructively reappraise its stand at the Vienna talks.

PUGWASH MEETING URGES OBSERVANCE OF SALT II

LD170513 Moscow TASS in English 0114 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The existing arms control agreements, although not perfect, still ensured a possibility of curbing the arms race to some extent, says a statement of the Executive Committee of the Pugwash Movement published today. It was adopted on the results of the Pugwash meeting of scientists, public figures and experts on military problems from 18 countries held here.

The participants in the meeting came to the conclusion that although the SALT-2 treaty was not ratified, it was observed in its main parametres.

The turning down of the observance of the treaty can lead to the upsetting of the balance of forces, to the growth of expenditures on the arms race and to a greater danger of the outbreak of a war.

This is why it is necessary to observe the SALT-2 treaty until it is replaced by corresponding agreements on a more large-scale reduction of strategic armaments.

It is also important to observe the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty in order to prevent a further stepping up of the arms race, the statement continues.

In addition to the observance of the SALT-2 and ABM treaties, the arms control regime should be consolidated through a ban on the testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons and on nuclear explosions and through achieving a mutual reduction of conventional armaments in Europe.

The participants in the meeting emphasized that the only way to rid the world of the danger of a nuclear war was to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Speaking at a press conference, the participants in the meeting from the USSR, the U.S., Britain and Italy pointed out the need for the early reaching of agreements on nuclear and space weapons with a view to putting an end to the arms race and warding off the nuclear war threat.

Touching upon the problem of the observance of the SALT-2 treaty, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, head of a department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, pointed out that at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Budapest the socialist countries had stated that they would strictly observe the existing treaties and arms control agreements and had urged the NATO countries to follow this example.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS WARSAW PACT PROPOSALS

LD141525 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 86

["In the Background of the Appeal" program; announcer introduces correspondent Joszef Barath report on his interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, "departmental head at the USSR General Staff," USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, and USSR academicians Jozsef Legasov and Sagdayev; date and place of interview not specified; Soviet participants' recorded remarks in Russian fading into Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] [Barath] The documents adopted at the 1969 Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee opened a new historical phase. We can view them as marking the beginning of the Helsinki process. How do the experts see the significance of the present session, of the present documents? This is the question I put to Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, group chief of staff of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces.

[Chervov] If I want to answer the question briefly then I can say that personally I find it conceivable that the present, highest, forum of the Warsaw Pact will lead to a new phase of detente. Therefore, there could be a repetition of everything that happened in 1969. At least it is good to hope this.

[Barath] Tell me, please was the stand of the Western countries taken into consideration in the new proposals? In other words, can the present initative be described as a compromise?

[Chervov] Definitely. In nearly every issue, every single proposal was worked out by the Warsaw Pact in such a way that at the same time it also kept in view the declaration of the Western side to date. Such, for example, is the issue of nuclear weapons. In the communique the leaders of the socialist countries declared that the Warsaw Pact advocates the preservation of all the treaties and agreements that have guaranteed the balance of strategic nuclear armaments. It appeals to the United States to do the same. Therefore, the objective is that we not destroy what we have managed to create; that we preserve the system of treaties. That is the first important sphere of issues. The second is that in our new proposal about the significant reduction of European armed forces and armaments, we have taken into consideration all the initiatives of the NATO countries up till now. They asked that the discussions be comprehensive, that is to say that they relate to all Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean, beyond the Soviet borders, right up to the Urals. You will remember that this issue was raised by the French side, and that West Germany also advocated it. The Warsaw Pact member-states have now accepted this demand. The other important issue is the matter of control. The Budapest session fully took into account what the Western countries wanted earlier in connection with control. What is more, they went beyond that.

[Barath] Here is the opinion of Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy.

[Petrovskiy] I see the significance of the documents just adopted to be that they have expanded the sphere of activity of the Political Consultative Committee, have augmented it with new areas. In connection with this, too the Warsaw Pact member-states' appeal about the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe is of great significance. If the West accepted these proposals it would open up the possibility toward the rapid normalization of the European situation, and with this it would speed up the process of nuclear weapons disarmament as well.

[Barath] What is the novelty of these proposals?

[Petrovskiy] The novelty is that the socialist countries are now proposing a significant reduction of armed forces and of conventional weapons. It would be a question of withdrawing 100,000-150,000 soldiers, possibly immediately. By the beginning of the nineties the present forces could be reduced by even as much as one quarter. If, therefore, NATO accepted the socialist countries' proposal, as a result of, by the start of the nineties, there would be 1 million fewer soldiers in Europe than there are today. This, I think, would be a very realistic, tangible thing, really palpable, as the saying goes.

[Barath] Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy, before the microphone and Budapest Radio, answers the question: In what concrete areas of disarmament does he see a chance for advance?

[Petrovskiy] In the wake of the new proposals of the socialist countries there might open up a possibility first of all for ending nuclear weapon testing. For a long time, with the objective of evading a solution, the West has made use of the pretext of control. Now the problem of control simply does not exist for us; we have said that we are ready to make possible the control of the ending of nuclear weapons testing in any form whatsoever, even with international means. With this, the realistic path of agreement has opened up. Another prospective area, to my way of thinking, is the elimination of the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe. Our new proposal in many new elements shows a similarity to the so-called zero option proposed by the West. For this reason, if the declarations often repeated earlier by the NATO countries that the Soviet SS-20 missiles impede the cause of armament reductions really accord with the truth, then with the solution proposed by us, here is the opportunity for the removal of these missiles. I think that the chances of banning chemical weapons are hopeful, though NATO's latest decision on the manufacture of so-called binary weapons has brought into question the honesty of the intentions of the United States and its allies. And finally another possibility for advance has opened up, and this is the radical, significant reduction of the armed forces and armaments deployed in Europe, in the whole territory of the continent, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals. In this area we expect that the program of action proposed by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee could bring about a change. These are the issues in which an advance could now be made, if it is a question not of a one-way but of a two-way street, or if the NATO countries, the United States and their allies, show a readiness for discussion similar to ours.

[Barath] How do you view the chances of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces? Col Gen Chervov replies.

[Chervov] If the United States renounces its absurd position, the demand that it has direct control over eight Soviet military districts in the country's northern part, from Leningrad up to the military district below the Caucasus, if in other words it accepts the Soviet proposal, which, in accordance with the mandate of the discussions, relate to central Europe, then we can expect positive reults. If Washington sticks to this, I repeat, absurd demand, we can not expect success, because we will not give in on this. We can not make concessions at the expense of our security. One can not heap concession on top of concession, compromise on top of compromise without this endangering our security. This is our stance.

[Barath] Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy replies:

[Petrovskiy] The socialist countries have put concrete proposals on the table in Vienna in connection with central European armed force reduction. Unfortunately, this was not followed on the Western side by any kind of constructive step. NATO showed a lot of activity after our initiative had been made, only in quite a different area. Not in military policy, in discussions, but in armament.

They responded to our initiatives with new outbreaks of the arms race, with further militaristic steps by the United States. The unilateral steps, among them first and foremost the moratorium on nuclear tests, affect, what is more to a certain extent also undermine, not only our military but also our national economy plans.

[Barath] Chervov, departmental chief of staff, replies to the question on whether the Soviet Union's security is not endangered by its unilateral steps in the interest of disarmament.

[Chervov] The situation now is that about one third of nuclear tests serve peaceful objectives. We have not carried out explosions for 1 year. Imagine what the situation is. One side continuously gains newer information, while the other one has decided, 12 months ago now, to renounce such experiments. It does without saying that it will fall significantly behind. This damages its interests, its military and national economic interests, too. The question is self-evident: Then why did we undertake this? Because our opinion is that the political benefit of our unilateral undertaking of commitments is much greater than its military or economic damage. That is why we consciously undertook this.

[Barath] With the infringement of SALT II, the United States is preparing to upset the contractual bases of the strategic balance. It is my conviction that the Soviet Union already has plans at its disposal as to what it should do in that case.

[Chervov] There is every foundation for your conviction, naturally. The Soviet Union has all the means for not allowing the United States to gain a superiority.

[Barath] What does this mean from the military point of view?

[Chervov] What can we do from a military point of view? As the treaty loses its validity, so also every limitation ceases. Both qualitatively and quantitatively we can develop our strategic forces, their every component. We do not want this. We do not wish to step up the arms race. But if we are forced to do so we can not avoid it. At the most important forum of the Warsaw Pact Organization our leaders expressed their will that the treaty remain in force. Everything depends on the other side. As the United States is forging ahead with armament, we are obliged to take countersteps.

[Barath] As we know, Soviet missiles can now deliver more nuclear warheads than previously.

[Chervov] That goes without saying. First and foremost, there could be a question of increasing the number of nuclear explosive charges, of the missile warheads that could be targeted separately, in the case of the land-based and sea-based missiles alike. We could respond first with this.

[Barath] U.S. right-wing circles would be very happy if they could force on the Soviet Union a new round of the arms race. Is there any alternative to this if the Reagan administration remains faithful to its political line and if Reagan remains U.S. President for another 2 years?

[Chervov] The Soviet Union, as well as the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact are struggling to stop the arms race. This is one of the most important of the vital questions facing mankind. Not only the Warsaw Pact countries, but the other forces struggling for peace are striving to put a stop to armament buildup. We are active in this in several directions at once. Our basic tool is discussion.

We take a stand on several forums at once, for example, in the defense of the SALT I Treaty, which limits antimissile weapons. And, basing ourselves on the SALT I Treaty, we wish also to deter the extension of the arms race into space. Recently, for instance, we proposed to the United States that we both undertake a commitment for the observation of the treaty for 15-20 years. This would give guarantees for the prevention of arming the cosmos. That is, in the vent of Washington's accepting the proposal, though now the United States is capable of anything.

[Barath] The first reactions are not rejection.

[Chervov] Unfortunately, the U.S. Administration has given no official response. The leader of the Geneva negotiating delegation said: Yes, this is a positive proposal, it is constructive, but officially this means nothing. So, for the time being, again we are obliged to wait. In connection with all this, one legitimate question arises: Does rejection by the United States mean that the Soviet initiative can have no results?

[Barath] Finally, what is the balance of the Soviet disarmament initiatives? Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy replies.

[Petrovskiy] I believe that it would not be correct to give an unequivocal reply. Even in spite of the negative stance of official Washington and its closest allies, these proposals assist the development of the strong coalition of common sense and the peace struggle, those forces that wish to resolve the issue of the day by taking into account the interests of all mankind. This approach unites the socialist countries with the international worker movement, many developing countries, and also with many healthy-minded citizens in capitalist countries. This coalition of common sense and peace is strengthened by our proposals, and this alliance can be the guarantee that in the end the healthy way of thinking will be victorious. It is worth quoting in this connection the words of Antonio Gramsci. He said that the human personality is marked by two characteristics: The pessimism of the mind and the optimism of the will. The activity of the aforementioned coalition can be a testimony that the optimism of the will can conquer the pessimism of the mind.

[Barath] I know it is very difficult to prophesy. All the same, what in your opinion is the most probable response NATO will give to the Budapest proposal?

[Petrovskiy] Of course it is difficult to prophesy. There is no response as yet. Still, I believe that many West European countries will favor a positive step. They will be inclined to carefully study the Budapest documents, the new Warsaw Pact initiatives. With regard to the United States, to be frank, I am doubtful about this.

[Barath] A very interesting process is underway here. This was most recently shown by the Bern consultation on human contacts. Many European countries are desirous of the strengthening, the renewal, of the Helsinki process. With regard to the United States, it consistently opposes this. Also, is the United States capable annihilating the will of the European countries precisely in connection with Europe?

[Petrovskiy] I think that the time has come when the policies of the West European countries will be more and more independent. Naturally, it is not a question of their violating NATO interests; it is not a question of our wishing to drive a wedge into NATO. Still, the West European countries must have their own voice. Europe is our common home, both for the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. It is a small and fragile house, so we must take care of its maintenance jointly.

[Barath] Academician Sagdeyev, please tell me, do you have contacts with U.S. experts? Soviet-Hungarian relations are very complicated of course, but it is being said that colleagues can still understand each other better than people working in different professions. I am convinced that Soviet experts read the articles of their American colleagues and vice versa, that the best experts know each other by their Christian name, and that there are many common issues, common interests. To sum up, I consider it impossible that no contact whatsoever should exist between you two, despite the complicated international relations.

[Sagdeyev] You are absolutely right. Naturally we all maintain links with our colleagues, with American ones as well. If we meet we discuss our most recent scientific achievements, and when it is not politically obstructed, we cooperate with each other with pleasure. This was the case during the Vega program, in which a whole series of American nuclear physicists worked with us: What is more, some even participated in the planning of some joint scientific applications. We very much regret -- just as much as our American colleagues do, I know very well -- that in recent years there has been no official agreement, on a government level, for space research, an agreement on the basis of which the linkage between the Apollo and the Soyuz spacecraft could take place at the time.

We are hoping that the international political atmosphere will improve and sooner or later a new space research agreement will be signed, and then our scientific relations will again be strengthened and deepened.

[Barath] Would it be perhaps precisely space research, cooperation between scientists, which could help to ease international tension? Why not, after all?

Petrovskiy spoke about the new Soviet proposal, which was first described by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Czepel Machine-Building Works in Budapest.

[Petrovskiy] The Soviet Union is now wishing to present a new proposal in the United Nations in the interest of peace in space. It is a detailed plan, broken down into steps for peaceful research of space. We proposed that in the next 15 years we should create jointly the organizational conditions and technical foundations of our ability to carry out large-scale international enterprises in space, to build international space stations, and to prepare joint Mars research. In the interests of this we recommend the convening of an international conference to begin in the nineties, and suggest the establishment of an international space organization.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD151702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Jun 86

["International Observers Round Table" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer; Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, Political Observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades: The main event of the past week -- and one that is going to occupy people's minds for a very long time to come -- was, of course, the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. On more than one occasion already coordinated actions on the international arena by the socialist states have made it possible to successfuly accomplish many very great and very complicated tasks in international politics. One only has to recall the successful holding of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The present conference has continued this tradition. Those taking part in it put forward wide-scale and very specific proposals, which, if they are implemented, will not merely lower the level of military danger and military tension in Europe but will also move fulfillment of the program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons a long way forward.

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir Yakovlevich, we have seen, so to speak, the completion of a whole program which was put forward by the Soviet Union in recent years. I will take the April 1985 plenum as a starting point: There it was formulated quite precisely that the Soviet Union resolutely rejects the policy of confrontation and puts forward a whole series of proposals aimed at international detente in general and at European security, the strengthening of European security in particular. The major event that followed the April plenum was the well-known statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January this year, when a comprehensive program for nuclear disarmament was put forward. Our listeners remember that the point of this program is to put an end to nuclear weapons by the end of the century, by the end of the nineties. We have made great efforts to explain this program and to bring it home to our partners in the West and in the United States. We have done a tremendous amount in order to get this program operating in the appropriate atmosphere, to give it reality. And we took a major step which goes hand in hand with these major measures -- we declared a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests.

[Tsvetov] On all tests of nuclear weapons.

[Bogdanov] On all tests of nuclear weapons. But one of the main objections of our Western partners -- both in the United States and in Western Europe -- lay in the fact that, yes, of course, these proposals are interesting, these proposals really do include a rational core, but there is one "but" and this "but" amounts to this, that the Soviet Union allegedly has such a superiority in land forces, primarily in the European theater, that in the event of nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union will supposedly be the only one to gain. And of course this circumstance has been taken fully into consideration in the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states which raises the issue of reducing over a period of 1-2 years the armed forces of the opposing blocs by 100,000-150,000 men. And I would like to point out that it is not simply a question of reducing numbers of troops but of reducing their weapons too: And it is especially stressed that tactical air forces would be reduced, as well.

[Tsvetov] I would like to say that there is a very important principle here.

What is the idea that we are putting forward in this appeal? It is the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments on a basis of equal quantities and equal percentages.

[Beglov] And, of course, it is very important also to stress other aspects of the program put forward by the members of the Warsaw Pact, the fact that it makes it possible to resolve issues of disarmament and security in Europe as a single set of issues, on a wide scale. It is very important to stress this because questions might arise. I do not rule out these questions being asked by some of our listeners, too. For example: Why is it necessary to have new proposals of talks are already taking place, if the talks process -- as present-day usage has it -- is already under way, both in Stockholm where confidence-building, security, and disarmament measures for the whole of Europe are being examined; and in Vienna where they have been marking time already for 12 and 1/2 years without having been able in any way to resolve questions concerning the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Talks concerning Europe are taking place at the Geneva disarmament conference, and so on. And so I would say that the special significance, the new quality, I would say, in these proposals which were put forward by the Warsaw Pact on 11 June lies in the fact that they make it possible to resolve on an integrated basis both questions concerning reductions -- and substantial reductions at that -- in land forces -- and not just within a narrow zone in central Europe, it refers to the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals: And this program also proposes that new content should be given to the talks that have been started in Stockholm on measures for strengthening confidence and on security and disarmament. Here it is also being proposed at issues concerning the provision of real measures for disarmament should be resolved at the same time, together with confidence measures, either within the framework of this conference or at a special forum, because the issue is an urgent one. And what is very important is the fact that the program takes notice of the fact that so-called conventional weapons have become closer in their characteristics to weapons of mass destruction. It is quite right, therefore, that this proposal, that this program, should be regarded as a worthy completion, at any rate as a worthy addition to the wide program of measures for real disarmament which has been put forward by the Soviet Union and its socialist allies.

[Bogdanov] I would like to add, Spartak Ivanovich, that this program essentially covers all the main directions of the arms race: More accurately, it places very strong barriers on all the main directions of the arms race. I would like to remind you that the Soviet proposal on peaceful space was put forward at the United Nations almost simultaneously with this appeal -- the proposal on how the space problem should be solved. Thus, one can consider it to be completed because it cuts off all the most dangerous directions that currently exist in the arms race. And it seems to me that another important thing is what you have said about what is new in this program: for so far -- it has to be admitted, there is no point in hiding it -- so far, there has existed in Europe a feeling, so to speak, that a sudden attack is possible. Moreover, neither have we been free of concern on this score, concern that a sudden attack might be launched against the Soviet Union by the forces of the NATO countries. And so we are proposing, we are introducing two new elements into this program. We are talking about reducing tactical air forces, that is to say the component of the armed forces which is used for launching sudden strikes -- including sudden nuclear strikes -- against enemy forces. And the second thing that we are proposing is a reduction in the concentration of troops -- this is an extremely important proposal -- at the line where they come into contact with each other. This is the most dangerous sector of the central European theater, where the countries of the Warsaw Pact stand literally face to face in confrontation with soldiers beloging to the countries of the Atlantic pact. This lifting of the feeling of crisis, this is the creation of the kind of atmosphere in which it is possible to conduct fruitful talks.

[Tsvetov] Correct. The appeal therefore also speaks in specific terms about military confidence-building measures, that is to say it has in mind the earliest possible forewarning of different types of military activity: For it is no secret that the holding of major maneuvers in Europe is now accompanied by the participation of hundreds and thousands of men, thousands of tanks, thousands of aircraft. And just imagine what it is like when such maneuvers begin. Is it not only to be expected that a state situated next to the area where these maneuvers are being held will ask whether or not an attack is being prepared?

[Beglov] Furthermore, at the time that the Conference on Confidence-Building and Security and Disarmament in Europe was starting in Stockholm, the Soviet Union put forward a proposal that these measures must without fail include provision for restricting the scale of military activity by states, and primarily the scale of military maneuvers and military exercises of all kinds, troop movements, and so on because NATO activity in this respect, the things that NATO does, do indeed create an atmosphere that might get out of control. If, therefore, one is going to speak about the threat to the socialist states and the Warsaw Pact countries in light of the large-scale military exercises and events held by NATO, then I would say that this is filled with more serious substance -- endless military maneuvers, endless build-up of military activity.

[Tsvetov] Thus, the measures proposed in Budapest in connection with the military confidence-building measures are aimed precisely at lowering the level of suspicion and hence at strengthening confidence and security. But the appeal by the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty to the member-states of NATO contains another very important element, the serious -- and, I would say, the very extensive proposal on monitoring implementation of arms reductions.

[Bogdanov] You know, in the United States, Vladimir Yakovlevich, there exists a whole network of state establishments, research centers, so-called amateur groups which are engaged exclusively in seeking out nonexistent examples of violations by the Soviet Union of existing agreements. Moreover, a striking form of logic is used as a guide, both at the level of the state and at the level of these so-called private research centers: The Soviet Union is a godless state, people there do not believe in God, therefore, they cannot be trusted. And this logic has penetrated the thinking of the whole of the ruling group which today sits in the White House. The American side does not have at its disposal one single fact that is really capable of exposing the Soviet Union in violation of those treaties which bear its signature. We have explained to the Americans repeatedly, both at the level of the Special Consultative Committee in Geneva and at other levels, that we are, by all means, willing to reply to any questions you may have, to all your accusations on violations. But we understand, we understand that by virtue of its ideological hyper-hardheadedness, so to speak, the American side might indeed consider that there is no other way of dealing with these godless people, one can only distrust them. And so we are proposing a very broad spectrum of monitoring measures, ranging from international inspections to on-site inspection. And the third section of this appeal has, in my view, colossal significance for the practical implementation of our proposals: It is a well-balanced system of measures for monitoring the reductions being carried out and the troop limitations in the European theater.

What does this envisage? It envisages, for the purposes of monitoring, the setting up of an international consultative commission on which the NATO countries and the countries of the Warsaw Pact would be represented, as well as interested neutral and nonaligned European states. In this way, monitoring becomes an international problem. It is no longer a question of the United States and the Soviet Union: It is thousands of eyes of other peoples that have an interest in ensuring that these highly important agreements are implemented.

More than that, the third section states that if the measures we propose, including on-site inspection, are not satisfactory in the West, we are open to discussion of any other proposals on any other proposals on monitoring measures. The principle is very simple: We are no less interested in monitoring than is the American side, but even more so.

[Tsvetov] More so.

[Bogdanov] And we have considerably more grounds, by virture of our historical experience, not to trust the American side than the American side has not to trust the Soviet Union.

[Tsvetov] And, indeed, it is the United States that has sited first-strike nuclear weapons next to our borders. Reagan's announcement of withdrawal from the SALT II treaty shows that the United States is intent upon an uncontrolled build-up of more and more new weapons systems. How, then, can we do without thorough monitoring? It is impossible.

[Beglov] There is another aspect of the program proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries that I think we should mention. That program is not confined exclusively to the military-strategic sphere -- it touches on very important political elements. It is, in effect, a program of political cooperation among the countries of Europe in the field of disarmament -- of cooperation, moreover, between such seemingly quite incompatible formations or organizations as NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization.

If we are talking about the main obstacle in the way of resolving questions of disarmament and security, then NATO has, in effect -- and I am also referring to the North Atlantic alliance as a whole -- turned into a sort of appendage of the conveyor belt of the arms race: an adjunct to the military machine that is controlled by the United States, to the military programs that are dreamed up by the Pentagon. The Atlantic alliance has been deprived of any possibility of putting forward political initiatives. As the Europeans themselves have lately begun to notice, it has been emasculated: All political content has been removed.

What sparked off this particular explosion and alarm was the Washington administration's announcement of its intention to cease observing the SALT II treaty. This is the moment of truth that opened the eyes of the West Europeans to the fact that, as appendages of the military machine, they have been put in a position where they do not decide their own destiny.

[Tsvetov] Sorry to interrupt. I would like to cite in this connection a very interesting quotation from the West German magazine, STERN. It wrote, in connection with President Reagan's announcement of withdrawal from the SALT II treaty: We have had another accident -- this time in the United States, and not at a nuclear electronic power station, but at the command center of world politics. The safety fuses of reason have blown. What is even worse, they have simply been pulled out of their sockets; and the man responsible is Ronald Reagan.

[Bogdanov] Incidentally, the great novelty of the appeal is in the fact that its fifth section deals with a subject that we have never before touched on, namely military doctrines. And yet it is precisely military doctrines that set the weapons in motion -- directing them and determining how they are used and applied and so on.

[Tsvetov] It is truly said, after all, that wars begin in men's minds, first of all.

[Bogdanov] Quite right, quite right, Vladimir Yakovlevich. And that is why we say that in the interests of security, both in Europe and in the whole world, the military concepts and doctrines of the military alliances must be based on principles of defense. From that, very serious practical conclusions follow. If the sides agree on such an approach, then it follows that a reconstruction of armed forces should take place in accordance with the defensive nature of those doctrines.

In the same fifth point there is something that I think is very important, and I want to read it out to our listeners straight from the text: There it says that the members of the Warsaw Pact are guided by peaceful intentions. The member countries of NATO also declare that their alliance is defensive.

It follows from this that there should be no obstacles to substantial mutual reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. I think the logic of that is unassailable.

[Tsvetov] But there is also a peculiarity here. The last thing that the United States is thinking about in its doctrines and its foreign policy concepts is defense. Let me quote a very interesting statement by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. He said: The weapon of our policy is U.S. military power. It presupposes a number of different variations: sale of arms, use of military advisers, military training, and as a last resort, direct U.S. military actions, as in Grenada. As you see, this conception envisions a whole range of forms of armed interference in other people's affairs, and various forms of attack, but there is not a word in it about defense. And this is a foreign policy concept -- in other words, a concept designed at the State Department.

What, then, is one to say about the doctrines that are engendered in the Pentagon?

[Bogdanov] We know a certain amount about those doctrines; we know the tendency of those doctrines. You are quite right that the word defense is totally absent from those documents. Moreover, in 1953, one of the U.S. congressional committees made a special decision not to give a farthing for Pentagon research concerned with ending war or defensive measures. And that is still in force. But that is only one aspect of the matter. There is another side to it. We can not exclude the possibility that even in the American ruling class itself -- it is very broad -- there are reasonable elements there are elements that we call realistic. Look what is happening in the U.S. Congress, which has really become quite active in opposing the mad program of militarization, which is trying to erect barriers of some sort to the Reagan administration's headlong arms race.

In the United States, too, there are forces which reason in new terms, in terms of the reality of the nuclear space era, and it may be that this is a source of hope for the future.

[Beglov] I would like to confirm what you have said with an illustration. On Thursday the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate examined a draft resolution calling on the President to review his approach to the SALT II treaty and return to a position of fulfilling the treaty's conditions; the co-authors of this resolution -- which, incidentally, was adopted with a majority of 29 to 11 -- were Democratic Senator Joseph Biden and Republican Senator William Cohen. Moreover, when the draft was being presented for debate, one of the co-authors, Senator Joseph Biden, stated directly what they were alarmed at -- at the fact that control of U.S. arms control policy has fallen into the hands of a small group of right-wing advisers who, for a number of years now, have been striving to destroy the entire arms control structure.

Well here, obviously, the U.S. President too is faced with a dilemma. Who is he in the eyes of the world, in the eyes of his partners and in the eyes of the Soviet Union -- Reagan the peacemaker or Reagan the destroyer of arms control treaties?

[Tsvetov] The appeal by the Warsaw Pact participant-states gives Western Europe the opportunity to become Europe, a peaceful Europe and a secure Europe. It seems to me that the countries of Western Europe, above all the NATO members, should seize the proposals put forward at Budapest. All the more so since the plan proposed by the Warsaw Pact participant-states not only does not rule out the most direct participation of the United States in discussing these proposals, but foresees such participation. That is, there is no question of any attempts to split the Western alliance, if indeed this alliance is so dear to the countries of Western Europe.

[Bogdanov] This is what is meant by the concept of common security -- the security of the Soviet Union, the United States, and Western Europe in a single package, so to speak. Now it only remains for us to wait a little and see how those who determine the policies of Western Europe and the United States -- those belonging to what we call the ruling classes -- will react to these very specific, businesslike, and far-reaching Soviet proposals. I would very much like to hope that the voice of reason and realism will prevail over anti-Soviet and anticommunist feelings.

[Tsvetov] In Budapest there was discussion of another issue, a very important issue relating not only to European security but to worldwide security. The participants in the conference again brought up the question of ending all nuclear tests. It was pointed out that the ending of all nuclear tests would be the first and a quite feasible step toward nuclear disarmament. Whatever we and those who might agree with our program may try to do in Europe -- whatever we may try to do together, all these efforts will be largely in vain if the nuclear arms race is not stopped.

[Bogdanov] Unfortunately, there has still not been a positive reaction to the Soviet proposals by the American side. The explosions in Nevada rumble on uninterrupted. Today, he who genuinely does not want to have nuclear weapons ceases testing, for the ceasing of testing is the beginning of the end of nuclear weapons. He who in words states that he is against nuclear weapons but in practice engages in their development, engages in the creation of more and more new types and seeks sources -- nuclear sources -- for an antimissile defense system, he continues testing in spite of everything and contrary to the interests of his own people.

[Beglov] Concern over the continuation of U.S. nuclear tests is growing throughout the world, not only in connection with the fact that behind it lies the development of nuclear arsenals, but also because the U.S. leadership is urging on and forcing the program of creation of space strike weapons. Meanwhile, most scientific workers doubt the expediency of SDI and in addition the impression is now forming that instead of reducing nuclear arsenals a real antimissile defense system might require additional nuclear weapons. And this is shown by the explosions in Nevada. Additional nuclear explosions and additional nuclear weapons -- there is your U.S. Administration, its true aspirations, and its true program.

[Tsvetov] And in order to hamper the ceasing of all nuclear tests, in order to hamper this process, the United States is again bringing up the problem of monitoring. I would like to mention here that there are now virtually no seismologists in the United States who consider the national means for detecting underground nuclear tests to be inadequate. Moreover, U.S. military specialists themselves confirm that American so-called close observation satellites are capable of distinguishing objects on the earth's surface as small as 10 centimeters in size.

If these monitoring measures are not enough for the United States, the Soviet Union is willing to dscuss any other forms of monitoring at all and itself proposes forms of monitoring. Here one cannot fail to recall the words of the late Olof Palme, who said that monitoring stations cost far less than new missiles -- and I would add here: and nuclear warheads as well.

For this reason the communique of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee again emphasizes that the Soviet Union is willing to discuss and accept the widest range of forms of monitoring the implementation of an accord on ending nuclear tests.

[Bogdanov] Thus, we can again with absolute certainty repeat that given goodwill, given genuine desire to put an end to the nuclear arms race, and to find ways of ending the conventional arms race and limiting them, there is only one thing lacking -- goodwill; all the other components are there.

[Tsvetov] The content of both the conference communique and the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states is astonishingly broad. There will still be a great deal of discussion -- very detailed discussion -- of these documents and they will certainly influence the development of international politics for a long time to come. And we shall return to these two documents frequently. For the moment, in concluding our round table conversation, I would like to recall that in the first international forum to which the Soviet Union gained access -- the Genoa Conference -- the Soviet delegation offered a proposal to carry out a universal reduction of arms and armies of all states and to ban barbaric forms of waging war and poison gases -- nuclear weapons did not exist then. At that time Lenin said that we promise the workers and peasants that we will do everything for peace and we shall do that, stressed Lenin. This behest of Lenin's is now being implemented by the whole socialist camp. Thank you for your attention. Goodbye!

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD140352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Pavel Kasparov, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio, with Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer; Boris Andrianov, commentator of All-Union Radio; Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television; and Nikolay Agayants, who is not further identified -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Kasparov] Hello, dear comrades. I would like to start this program by talking about the results of the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. I shall be helped in this by TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov. Yuriy Immanuilovich, the results of the committee's conference are being widely commented on not only by us at home, but everywhere abroad. What can you say about that?

[Kornilov] There have been very many reactions to this event. Of course, they are not all the same. Their tone and inclination depends on what circles, what forces stand behind this or that mass information organ and whose positions they reflect. But to pick the main thing out of the stream of reports arriving from various countries, there is every reason to say that the Budapest forum, which was held in at atmosphere of friendship and comradely, businesslike cooperation, and the Soviet-Hungarian talks, were assessed in the world as a call to action, as a new convincing proof of the profound desire for peace of socialist policy and diplomacy, as a clear demonstration of the unity of views of the socialist states on problems of European and world policy.

Eminent political and public figures of various countries and mass media are stressing that the decisions and initiatives approved in Budapest reflect the unswerving aspiration of the fraternal parties and countries to consolidate peace, strengthen the unity and interaction of the socialist community. And this is indeed so. The Budapest forum discussed a whole series of big and important problems. They were topical questions of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the position in Europe, the problems of restructuring international relations, ways of eliminating hotbeds of tension and tasks of normalizing international economic relations. But whatever the questions examined at the committee conference, the center of attention unfailingly remained the one most important, most burning, the truly pivotal problem of today -- the problem of putting a brake on the arms race unleashed by imperialism, consolidating peace and ensuring reliable security of peoples.

The countries taking part in the Budapest forum emphasized that they consider it their duty to strive insistently and consistently to eliminate the nuclear threat, for a turn for the better in European and world affairs, for the development of fruitful cooperation between states. They confirmed their desire for the creation of a universal system of international security covering both the military-political and the economic and humanitarian spheres. They came out resolutely in favor of continuing and deepening political dialogue between states with differing social systems, of giving it the maximum specificity of character. The foreign policy line of the fraternal countries, expressed in the decisions of the congresses of their ruling parties, is targeted at building a world that is safe for everyone, a world without wars and without weapons.

[Kasparov] Yuriy Immanuilovich, what can you tell us about the most basic foreign policy tasks that today face the states of the world; in what directions, in the view of the socialist countries, should their efforts be combined and concentrated?

[Kornilov] The reply to this question was formulated with the utmost precision in the Budapest communique. It is essential to aim for a cessation of nuclear tests. This would undoubtedly be a big step toward nuclear disarmament and would become an obstacle in the perfecting of nuclear weapons and creating new types. What is needed is the full elimination -- on a mutual basis, of course -- of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone, with the understanding that Britain and France will not increase their corresponding nuclear weapons and the United States will not pass its missiles, both strategic and medium-range, to other countries. The Warsaw Pact member-states are in favor of achieving concrete accords at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons which would take account of the interests of both sides and all other states, confirming their adherence to the treaties and agreements in the area of arms limitation and disarmament, and insistently calling on the United States for strict observance of the SALT agreement. The socialist countries are in favor of the elimination in this century of mass destruction weapons such as chemical ones, and also the industrial basis for their manufacture. They favor a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons at the global and regional levels. It would be advisable to start in such a reduction in Europe, for it is precisely here that the concentration of troops and weapons has reached especially dangerous levels. Having stressed that Warsaw Pact member-states consider that one of the central tasks of their foreign policy is the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe, the participants in the conference adopted, as is known, an appeal to the NATO member-states and to all European countries, which proposes a substantial reduction of all land forces and tactical strike aircraft of European states, and also of the corresponding forces and hardware of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe. At the same time as conventional weapons, there would also be a reduction in operational-tactical nuclear weapons.

This appeal, it must be said, has already received the widest positive reaction, not only in Europe, but also far beyond. The appeal, noted the British paper MORNING STAR, is an important, weighty addition to the program put forward by the Soviet Union for the elimination of mass destruction weapons.

Practical steps for the reduction of weapons and disarmament will allow enormous material, financial, and human resources to be freed for peaceful, constructive goals, including the elimination of economic backwardness in many parts of the world, the Budapest communique notes. The truly enormous resources in question can be conceived by the following figures, for example: At present there are $800 billion thrown into the bottomless pit of the arms race each year in the world. This is one approach to the pivotal problems of today, an approach dictated by concern for peace, deep understanding of the fact that precisely disarmament is the high road to the building of a secure world. This approach, as we have already said, is welcomed by all who hold dear a clear sky over the planet.

But it is now provoking a different, directly opposite reaction in certain imperialist circles. The hopes of the peoples for real steps toward disarmament and a return to detente engendered by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and the accords reached in principle at it have so far not been justified. Precisely for this reason the participants in the Budapest forum expressed serious concern at the fact that in connection with the actions of the United States and NATO an alarming -- I say extremely alarming -- situation has come about in the world.

[Kasparov] And here it seems to me that it is time to be precise about which specific actions of the opponents of detente and peace we are talking about.

[Kornilov] Washington and its NATO allies -- and this was specially noted in the Budapest communique -- are refusing to embark on putting a brake on the arms race and halting nuclear tests. They are evading a constructive reply to such a big initiative as the program proposed by the Soviet Union for a full elimination of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century. The siting in Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles is continuing. There is an increase in manifestations of the imperialist policy of force and crude interference in the affairs of other states. A special danger for the fate of the world is represented by the U.S. program of preparing for star wars, which Washington is continuing to implement at an increased pace. I remind you that it is planned to spend $26 billion in the near future, and over the decade 1984-93, $60 billion on the implementation of this program. Implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative invented by Washington involves powerful military-industrial concerns of the United States and a number of other NATO countries.

[Kasparov] Yuriy Immanuilovich, the populations of the U.S. NATO allies are now being persuaded -- or rather, having it actively dinned into them -- that the level of security of those countries in the event of the implementation of the American so-called star wars program would supposedly increase. But this is a deliberate lie.

[Kornilov] Of course. Assertions that, allegedly, the star wars program will strengthen the security of the NATO states are absolutely groundless, for it is more than obvious that the creation [sozdaniye], within the framework of the so-called SDI, of space weapons being developed [razrabatyvayemykh] as a more dangerous equivalent of nuclear weapons would signify -- and this was stressed with all force in Budapest -- that the arms race will take on unprecedented dimensions, and the continuation of the process of limiting and reducing weapons will become virtually impossible.

But such a turn of affairs can surely not strengthen the security of states -- the more so those which are directly participating in the implementation of SDI. Of course not. On the contrary, the level of their security will diminish, and diminish considerably. Indeed, what talk can there be about a peaceful future, what security, what strategic stability at all, if the missiles which are already in the bottom of mines and depths of the oceans are topped up with yet another mortal threat to hang over mankind, from space?

[Kasparov] Another question: The Budapest forum resolutely came out in favor of the total elimination on a mutual basis of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone. But after all, Britain and France also have nuclear weapons.

[Kornilov] Yes, they do. These nuclear weapons, as is known, at present are not the subject of negotiations. The USSR position on the problem is this: The main thing is to ensure that the Anglo-French nuclear potential should not increase if the USSR and United States destroy their medium-range missiles. But the Soviet Union is ready to go further still. Our country, as is known, has already proposed to London that if it rejects nuclear weapons, the USSR will reduce its nuclear weapons, of course on a commensurate scale. We are ready to start talks with both Britain and France on mutual, step-by-step and equivalent reduction of nuclear forces on the principles of identical security, and, of course, under reliable supervision. And here, as we see, it is up to the West.

Speaking in Budapest, at Csepel, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated that in the coming days the Soviet Union would put forward at the United Nations a proposal of important principle -- to make space an arena for star peace, and not an arena for star wars. And this initiative has already been put forward, which immediately provoked huge interest in the broad international public. Comparing today the attitudes of the USSR and United States on problems of space, their approach to such a major problem as the banning of all nuclear tests, their position on other aspects of disarmament, all honest, sober-minded people, all who are not deafened, not confused by the massive and thoroughly false NATO propaganda, are again and again convinced as to who is consistently waging the struggle for peace, for dismantling the material apparatus of war, and who is acting on the international scene as the engine of militarism, continuing in spite of reason to see force and the nuclear space stick as virtually the only argument in relations with sovereign countries and peoples.

[Kasparov] I would like to stress that at the moment, many observers are noting in their despatches in connection with this, that the Budapest forum once again pointed out the need to take account of the realities of the nuclear age.

[Kornilov] That's right. In today's world, when such mountains of arms have been accumulated that, were they put into action, the very future of human civilization would be threatened, there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence of states. Today more than ever it is necessary to strictly observe the principle of respecting national independence and sovereignty, nonuse of force or the threat of force, the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, peaceful settling of disputes, and the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, of equality, and other generally recognized norms of international relations. The Political Consultative Committee conference participants stressed their firm conviction that reliable security for all countries and peoples, and peaceful conditions for their development and progress, can be ensured only by political means, only by joint efforts of all states.

Of course, the process of forming and asserting such a new way of political thinking is a very complicated matter.

What is inevitable here is fierce clashes, sharp discussion, and painful differences; but nevertheless, confronted by the threat of nuclear apocalypse, mankind is beginning to comprehend a simple truth: In order to survive, one must proceed in international relations not from narrowly understood interests, setting countries and peoples off against each other, but from interests and aspirations that are common to all. Clear evidence of this is the fact that even today we can quite justifiably talk about energetic and broad support in the world for the wide-ranging proposals and initiatives which the socialist countries put forward in Budapest. Further clear evidence of this is the strengthening front of active fighters for peace, into the ranks of which ever more millions of people are pouring. Nobody would be able to halt the peace offensive of the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian NEPSZABADSAG newspaper writes in its leading article. This is well said.

The cardinal task of our time, the Budapest communique says, is to protect peace, stop the arms race, and go on to specific measures of disarmament, first and foremost in the nuclear sphere. This task can be accomplished. It is possible to stop the tendency toward an increasing danger of war and return international relations to the channel of detente; mankind can and must block the path toward nuclear catastrophe. This extremely precise formulation expresses the very essence of socialist foreign policy, a policy which has the aim of doing everything possible in order to make a reliable road for mankind into a future that will not have any place for weapons and war.

[Kasparov] Thank you.

WEST'S REACTION TO WARSAW PACT MEETING REPORTED

PM161415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Suvorov report on telephone interviews with IZVESTIYA's own correspondents Nikolay Novikov in Vienna, Yevgeniy Bovkun in Bonn, and Viktor Soldatov in New York -- no date given: "Days of Revived Hope. Vienna, Bonn, and New York on the Line" -- first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The world, and the European Continent in particular, is now living with revived hope. Hope that right now it is possible to immediately take a real step toward a release from the deadlock of military confrontation. The texts of the documents of the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, containing new and major peace initiatives, are now on the desks of heads of state and government of Western countries. What will be their answer? Will they attempt, as in the past, to close their eyes, or to brush the documents aside on the basis of far-fetched arguments? Will they heed the voice of reason and the aspirations of people in their own countries? What are ordinary people in the West saying, what does the press write? The IZVESTIYA Editorial Office asked these questions of its own correspondents in Vienna, Bonn, and New York.

[Editorial Office] Vienna, you are the first to speak. Austria, with its status of neutrality, lies in the very heart of Europe. How did people in Austria react to the socialist countries' new initiatives?

[Vienna] The Austrians are very perturbed by the fact that this densely populated continent has become literally the most explosive spot on the globe, because it overflows not only with nuclear weapons but also with the latest conventional arms, whose combat specifications rival those of means of mass destruction.

Answering an IZVESTIYA question at a press conference in Vienna, Austria's newly elected President K. Waldheim said that he studied with great interest the proposals contained in the documents of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and that, on the basis of these inititiaves, it is possible to create prerequisites for the achievement of agreement on disarmament problems. It is very important, K. Waldheim stressed, to overcome the deadlock in East-West talks on this question.

[Editorial Office] What has been the reaction of the mass news media?

[Bonn] Virtually all mass news media in the FRG reported the conclusion of the Budapest conference and outlined the essence of the documents adopted there. But the tone of commentaries at times varies greatly. There is no doubt that the majority of newspapers carried sufficiently objective evaluations, noting not only the proposals on the question of conventional arms reduction put forward in Budapest, but also the fact that Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee proposed to expand international cooperation in the sphere of ensuring security through the participation of neutral and nonaligned states.

At the same time, some bourgeois-conservative publications, adhering to deep-rooted traditions, greet with mistrust all initiatives by socialist countries and, maybe anticipating the reaction by official Bonn, attempted to simply brush off the Warsaw Pact states' proposals. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, for example, saw "nothing new" in them, while DIE WELT's observer (R. Moniak) even deemed it possibile to entitle his commentary "A Step Backwards in Budapest," referring to the "unrealistic nature" of the proposed measures in the sphere of military detente.

[Editorial Office] It is easy to understand people like (Moniak): They write not for those who read but for those who "call the tune." Nonetheless, DIE WELT's observer was aiming at discrediting the main feature of the socialist countries' new proposals -- the feasibility of military detente in Europe.

[New York] A very similar situation has developed in the United States. Anonymous experts, whose opinions are quoted by the mass news media, say that the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals "do not take into account" the Western viewpoint and that they "evade" the problem of the verification [proverka] of the implementation of the proposed agreements. Another fact is also noteworthy: the attempt to deliberately play down the significance of the Warsaw Pact states' address. THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, reported the address on page 13.

[Editorial Office] Are there any objective evaluations?

[Bonn] Definitely. The WESTPHAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, for example, writes that the Warsaw Pact has offered the West "far-reaching measures in the sphere of the reduction of armed forces and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe" and notes that people in NATO are showing "real interest" in the disarmament program put forward in Budapest. The newspaper's observer stresses that the measures of effective verification [kontrol] with the help of on-site inspections are of particular interest. "This," he declares, "is the key to overcoming the stalemate at the Vienna talks."

[Editorial Office] The question of verification [kontrol] and inspections has been for a long time the West's favorite nobbyhorse at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Whenever they were stuck for convincing arguments, they came out with deliberations that the Soviet Union did not -- or so they claimed -- accept the "effective" forms of verification [kontrol] proposed by the West.

The socialist countries have trumped this card held by the opponents of military detente. Will this have an effect on progress at the Vienna talks?

[Vienna] I asked this question of V.V. Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation at the talks. He believes that the new major initiative by the socialist countries must lead the Vienna talks out of the prolonged stalemate. The Warsaw Pact countries, having declared their readiness to utilize all available channels and forums for the sake of reducing thier level of military confrontation, have thus reaffirmed their interest in achieving positive results at the talks. But this requires, the Soviet delegation head noted, that the Western participants should finally take a stance of businesslike and constructive cooperation, which has been lacking so far.

[Editorial Office] Is there any difference in the way the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals have been greeted by public and government circles in the country?

[Bonn] The Budapest documents encountered unanimous support among the democratic public circles. The West German antiwar movement, I was told by Gert Samuel, member of the Committee for Peace, Cooperation, and Disarmament, is well aware that the implementation of the measures proposed by the socialist countries would not only lead to a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe, but would also help to release funds which could be used for the solution of social problems.

[New York] U.S. peace supporters also make a high assessment of the program for armed forces and conventional arms reductions contained in the Warsaw Pact appeal to the NATO states and all European countries. "The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries have made a very important initiative," M. Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, told me. "The Peace Council intends to extensively popularize the new Warsaw Pact proposals in order to ensure that as many Americans as possible know about them."

As for official Washington's reaction, President R. Reagan clearly only learned about the existence of the new proposals at a press conference when he was asked what his attitude to them was. The President started to talk... about the Soviet proposals submitted for discussion at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

Later, State Department spokesman B. Kalb tried to correct the blunder. He stated to AP correspondents that "the United States will seriously examine any specific arms reduction proposal which would promote the strengthening of security and increased stability in Europe." How many times have we heard such words!

[Bonn] The reaction of West German official circles is still restricted to promises to "seriously study" the socialist countries' new proposals. However, the attitude of the conservative ruling parties to them can be judged already. FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner, for instance, used the government forum to come out for the umpteenth time with clumsy and crude slander against Soviet foreign policy.

This shows that Bonn is not showing serious interest in real disarmament, preferring to follow the hard line pursued by the United States.

PRC SHARES SOVIET STANCE ON DISARMAMENT

OW150304 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Leonidov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: 15 June is the fourth anniversary of the Soviet declaration not to use nuclear weapons first. Of the five nuclear powers, only two -- the Soviet Union and China -- have undertaken this obligation. The United States and two other Western nuclear powers have obstinately refused to follow the example of our two socialist countries. Please listen to the following commentary by our station observer Leonidov:

The nuclear threat is a grim reality of our times. The United States is the country to develop and use nuclear weapons, as well as the leader in the nuclear arms race. Therefore, it is the chief culprit of the danger of the threat of a nuclear holocaust. I would also like to remind you that the United States is the only nuclear power that possesses a nuclear arsenal outside its territory -- in Western Europe, the Far East, and the Indian Ocean region. Major socialist centers in Europe and Asia and developing countries on all continents are perpetually the target for the U.S. nuclear guided missiles.

The fact that the U.S. ruling clique has refused to undertake the obligation not to use nuclear weapons first has aroused the deep concern of people all over the world. They urge the Washington authorities to follow the noble example of the Soviet Union and China in formally acknowledging the principle not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

As is universally known, the principal demand of the worldwide antinuclear movement is to stop nuclear tests. As early as last year, the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet Union unilaterally declared its readiness to stop all nuclear tests and proposed that a treaty on ending nuclear tests be signed between the United States and the Soviet Union. So far, the Soviet Union has postponed the period for its unilateral end to nuclear tests three times and has not carried out any test in the past 9 months.

People all over the world have responded positively to the Soviet proposal for ending nuclear tests, first bilaterally, and then multilaterally by all nuclear powers. However, the U.S aggressive clique has never retreated from its policy of manufacturing more advanced nuclear weapons and expanding its nuclear arsenal. In the 9 months since the Soviet Union unilaterally stopped nuclear tests, the United States has carried out 12 nuclear tests in Nevada, including 5 this year. Furthermore, as you know, these tests were directly related to the U.S. plan to develop offensive space weapons. The Soviet Union, China, and many other countries have demanded that under no circumstances should space militarization be allowed to become a reality. However, the U.S. ruling clique has turned a deaf ear to these rational views.

Dear listeners, according to reports, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, reiterated at a London press conference that China favors a universal ban and the complete destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons, and opposes the militarization of space. It is very important that our two socialist countries share identical views on these major issues of our times. This has provided broad possibilities for concerted action by the Soviet Union and China in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat and ensure lasting and stable peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

KAPITSA COMMENTS ON USSR-PRC CULTURAL AGREEMENTS

LD170838 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The plan for cultural cooperation between the USSR and the PRC for 1986-1987 signed in Moscow will serve to enrich cultural life in both countries, said Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa. The plan provides for developing exchanges in science, education, art, and publications. The signing of the plan, Mikhail Kapitsa told newsman, reflects the gradual restoration of cultural ties between the USSR and the PRC after an interval of more than 20 years.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

LD162320 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 16 TASS -- A regular meeting of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress has opened here. Today its participants heard reports on the results of the study of the draft "Land Code of the PRC", the corrected draft "Provisions of the PRC on Control Over Public Order and Punishment of its Violators", and explanations concerning other draft legislations.

As reported by XINHUA agency, the meeting will heard a report by the PRC Finance Minister Wang Bingqiang on the results of the fulfillment of the PRC's state budget in 1985 and a report by the Minister of the PRC's Nuclear Industry Jiang Xinxiong on the construction of atomic power plants in China and their development.

PRC METALLURGICAL DELEGATION VISITS BRATSK

OW121310 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A Chinese delegation of metallurgical workers has arrived in the Soviet city of Bratsk to familiarize itself with the work of its Soviet counterparts.

In an interview with the press, Li Wenjie, head of the delegation and deputy general manager of the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation, said that members of his delegation have visited the Bratsk aluminum smeltery whose technology is known to China and has been adopted by some Chinese factories. He added that China is interested in Soviet metallurgical workers' achievements.

REPORTAGE ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PRAVDA Account

PM170857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] On 16 June 1986, a routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee took place. The plenum discussed the questions of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for the 1986-1990 period and of the tasks of the party organizations connected with its implementation; of the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Budapest on 10 and 11 June 1986.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on these questions.

Those who took part at the plenum in the debate on the report were Comrades Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee; Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Malykhin, an electrician team leader at the Volga 50-letiye SSSR vehicle plant; Kolesnikov, minister of the electronics industry; Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad obkom; Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; Slyunkov, first secretary of Belorussia Communist Party Central committee; Trofimov, first secretary of Aktyubinsk Oblast committee of the Kazakhstan CP; Murakhovskiy, chairman of the USSR state Agro-ndustrial committee; Yermakov, first secretary of the Kemerovo obkom; Golubeva, director of the Ivanovo Kirov weaving factory; Pugo, first secretary of the Latvia Communist Party Central Committee; Kalashnikov, first secretary of the Volgograd obkom; Usmanov, first secretary of the Tataria obkom; Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems; Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgia Communist Party Central Committee ; and Balmont, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry.

The plenum approved the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for the 1986-1990 period and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's tenets and conclusions, set out in Comrade Gorbachev's report, aimed at implementing the party's economic strategy, worked out by the 27th CPSU congress.

It has been deemed expedient to forward the 5-year plan to be examined by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The plenum's participants unanimously adopted an appeal of the CPSU to the working people of the USSR to develop the nationwide socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plans of the 12th 5-year plan.

The plenum appraised highly the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, held in Budapest, and gave a full approval to the activities of The Soviet delegation at the conference.

The plenum examined and approved the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's proposals concerning organizational questions connected with holding the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

Thus, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum finished its work.

TASS on Gorbachev Speech

LD161738 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- A tendency for accelerating the growth rate of the Soviet economy has emerged in the three months since the 27th CPSU Congress, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said today in his report to the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, which is discussing the Draft Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the Country for 1986-1990 on the eve of a session of the Soviet Parliament (due to open on June 18).

Mikhail Gorbachev said that in the [first] five months of this year the increment in industrial output had been 5.7 per cent higher than that during the same period last year. There is a change in the industries which have been lagging behind over the years, such as coal mining and steel-making. Intensive work is being done in the agrarian sector. At the same time, the general secretary noted that the country was at the very beginning of the restructuring process, which is so far "making slow progress." He levelled sharp criticism at those who continued to work in the old way, setting their sights on extensive methods. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the party would not slacken its struggle against irresponsibility, red tape and other negative phenomena.

Characterizing the main indicators of the new five year plan, the general secretary said that "on the whole the plan is in accord with the targets set by the 27th congress." The absolute increments of the plan give the fullest possible idea of changes in the economy. The more important of them are 50 per cent higher than those in the 1981-1985 period. The national income, for instance, will grow by 124 billion roubles against 79 billion roubles during the previous five years. The complex of measures under the plan to introduce achievements of science and technology and to improve management will make it possible to raise the average annual growth rate of the national income to 4.1 per cent, or almost by one-third against the previous five years. Roughly four-fifths of the national income is going to be used to improve the living standards of the population.

Mikhail Gorbachev analyzed the development of the Soviet economy over a long period. He said that before the October 1917 revolution, Russia's industrial output was a mere 12 per cent of that of the USA. The socialist way of development made it possible to reach already by the 1950's, despite huge losses in the Second World War, a level of 30 per cent of that of the USA, and 75 per cent by 1970.

"However, during the 1970's and 1980's we lost to some extent our dynamism. The economy failed timely to switch from extensive to intensive tracks of development," Mikhail Gorbachev said. The basic cause of that falling behind, he noted, "was first and foremost serious errors in capital investment policy." Investment in machinetool making, instrument making and computer technology was insufficient.

Having discussed in detail past errors, the general secretary stressed the need to learn the lesson. This is precisely what has been done in the draft five year plan, which is directed at accelerating the growth rates. Mikhail Gorbachev presented tasks in machine-tool making and outlined ways of improving economic management. He also attached much attention to questions of party work.

Analyzing the international situation, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out in the report that the 27th congress of the CPSU "suggested reasonable ways of solving the problems that had arisen before mankind". The ruling circles of imperialism, being unable to offer to the peoples a peaceful historical alternative, are drumming up militarist hysteria which, according to their plan, may help them to retain economic and political power. They try to push the Soviet Union off the course outlined by the 27th congress and to keep it within the constraints of the arms race. It must be the principal goal of the foreign policy of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev stated, "to frustrate those dangerous plans."

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee elucidated the situation which is taking shape at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. He said the Soviet Union had made new steps facilitating the search for mutually acceptable solutions -- it had suggested that the sides agree on non-withdrawal from the ABM treaty in the course of at least fifteen years, and limit the SDI-related research to the level of laboratory tests; limit strategic offensive arms to equal levels -- 1,600 units on each side; the aggregate number of nuclear warheads should not exceed 8,000. The question of medium-range weapons capable of reaching the territory of the other side, including that of long-range cruise missiles, could be solved separately.

"If the American side ignores, this time as well, our initiatives, it will become clear that the present U.S. Administration is playing an unseemly game in the most serious question on which determines the future of mankind," Gorbachev said.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that the U.S. "is assuming the gravest responsiblity to mankind by refusing to end nuclear testing and join the Soviet moratorium."

On the question of a new Soviet-American summit meeting, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that it was possible but required "an atmosphere that would open up prospects for reaching real agreements." The U.S. administration's actions, however, compel one to doubt that they in the U.S. want a new meeting.

Gorbachev said further that central to the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee was the jointly-elaborated proposal for cutting conventional armaments and armed forces in all of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Soviet idea for pooling the efforts of all countries for the peaceful use of outer space, for creating a special international organization for these purposes was approved in Budapest.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee described the Budapest decisions as "a major contribution of the socialist countries to the struggle for improving the international situation."

Resolution on Socioeconomic Development

LD170855 PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[CPSU Central Committee Plenum Resolution "On the 5-year plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and Party Organizations' tasks for implementing It"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the 5-Year Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and Party Organizations' Tasks for Implementing it," the CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolves:

1. To approve the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's premises and conclusions directed toward implementing the party's economic strategy elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, which are set out in the report.

2. To approve the draft 5-year plan of economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-90.

The draft in question is to be submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is to be instructed to deliver a report at the session.

3. The plenum views the 5-year plan as a concrete program of action for party committees, state and economic bodies, party, trade union and komsomol organizations, working people's collectives, and leading cadres on the acceleration of socioeconomic development. It is fundamentally important to approach plan indices as the minimum tasks essential to achieve in an industry, a republic, a kray, an oblast, a city, a rayon, in every production section.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses its confidence in the fact that the Soviet people, having taken in their hearts and minds the creative ideas of the 27th congress, will ensure successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, and the further advance of our society in all the directions of communist construction.

Warsaw Pact Meeting Resolution

LD170859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Resolution of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty members held in Budapest 10-11 June 1986]

[Text] Having studied the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states (Budapest, 10-11 June 1986), the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee fully approves of the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev and the documents adopted by the meeting.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee stresses the big importance of the collective analysis of the international situation that is taking shape and the main causes of the present tension rooted in the dangerous foreign policy course and imperial ambitions of the U.S. administration, which refuses to take into account the will of the peoples and act in the spirit of the Geneva accords.

In these complex conditions, the fraternal countries will not be drawn onto the path of deepening confrontation and consider it their duty persistently to continue the search for possibilities of reducing armaments, improving the international situation, and of constructive cooperation among countries.

This principled course is determined by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the ruling parties in other socialist countries outlining the ways and real means of creating a safe world.

The plenary meeting notes with satisfaction the resolve of the allied countries to invigorate the joint course directed at ending the arms race and radically restructuring the entire system of inter-state relations on the basis of all-embracing security equal for all. The countries of the Warsaw Treaty are unanimous in their conviction of the need for still greater dynamism and a bold approach to the solution of both old and new problems connected with the struggle against the danger of war, for asserting peaceful coexistence in inter-state relations.

The raising of the level, quality and scope of the interaction of the fraternal states is today a source of the further acceleration of the development of each of them, an imperative precondition in the struggle for the international interests of world socialism.

The foreign policy line of the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties of strengthening peace, liquidating weapons of mass annihilation and creating an all-embracing system of international security was fully supported during the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

The further coordination of the positions and practical actions of the Warsaw Treaty countries on the main problems of current politics -- the ending of nuclear tests, the full elimination on a mutual basis of the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone, the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, the liquidation of chemical weapons and the strengthening of the international regime of the safe development of nuclear power generation was a substantial result of the meeting.

The joint initiative concerning the large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- is of special importance. The address adopted at the meeting on this matter weightily supplements and shores up the program of fully liquidating nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation.

The meeting confirmed the importance of further strengthening the defensive military-political alliance of socialist states, the development of their cooperation in all fields, the significance of the still more vigorous interaction of the fraternal countries in international affairs, in formulating and implementing the agreed-upon foreign policy course directed at ensuring security, eliminating the danger of nuclear war and consolidating universal peace.

The plenary meeting instructs the appropriate Soviet agencies and organizations to work out and adopt measures to implement the decisions of the Budapest meeting, to extensively disseminate these documents inside the country and abroad, to ensure a coordination of actions with the fraternal parties and carry out other measures of an international, diplomatic nature.

"The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the friendship and cohesion of the fraternal countries of socialism, the further development of their interaction with all peaceloving states and broad public forces will bring about a further intensification of socialism's peace offensive, the development of international cooperation with the aim of attaining mutually acceptable accords in the field of arms limitation, in the name of all mankind's development and progress."

NEW HEAD OF CHERNOBYL PLANT NAMED

AU131604 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 13 (AFP) -- The director of the Chernobyl Nuclear Plant that exploded in the Soviet Ukraine April 26 has been replaced, a Ukraine newspaper has reported.

A reporter for PRAVDA UKRAINY who visited the facility wrote in the June 11 edition that appeared here Friday "At lunch, I met with Mr. E. Pozdyshev, the new director of the plant."

The former director had not been publicly named, and his replacement was not officially announced.

MEDICAL OFFICIAL ON HEALTH IN CHERNOBYL ZONE

PM120931 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 86 p 3

["Topical Interview" with Leonid Andreyevich Ilin, full member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and Soviet representative on the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, by APN scientific observer E. Gorbunova: "Chernobyl as Seen by an Eyewitness; Academician Ilin Speaks"]

[Excerpt] Leonid Andreyevich Ilin, full member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, a leading specialist in the field of radiation hygiene,and the USSR's representative on the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, spent 3 weeks (from the first days after the accident) at the Chernobyl AES. He coordinated efforts to monitor the radiation situation and to organize health protection for the population and for those who are eliminating the aftermath of the accident.

[Gorbunova] How do you assess the situation today and, above all, the medical consequences of the accident? This is my first question to Academician Ilin.

[Ilin] We are now confidently in control of the situation. The Ukrainian and Belorussian medical services promptly formed more than 230 medical teams -- they implemented all necessary aid measures.

Specialists reached a conclusion on the expediency of evacuating all inhabitants of population centers situated within a radius of 30 km from the AES, regardless of the level of radioactivity, although it did not give rise to fears everywhere. In all, approximately 100,000 people were evacuated. Each of them underwent special investigations: In addition to dosimetric measurements, which give an objective picture of possible irradiation, doctors analyzed the state of the blood (it reacts first of all to a corresponding influence) and of the thyroid gland (iodine-131, which accounted for a large proportion of the radioactive discharge, accumulates in it).

I would like to draw attention to the following important circumstance. All the evacuees are under dynamic medical observation. This attests that acute radiation sickness has not been discovered in any of the people examined.

Unfortunately, people who were in the immediate vicinity of the damaged reactor and who were involved in putting out the fire which flared up were subjected to strong irradiation. Approximately 300 victims were hospitalized. Medicine proved powerless to save the lives of a number of them. During the month following the accident 19 patients died.

[Gorbunova] Which was the most difficult day for you during your 3-week stay at Chernobyl?

[Illin] I had to work on an extremely tight schedule, and I find it hard to single out any one day. It was necessary to mobilize and quickly analyze a large volume of information. It related, above all, to dosimetric data. And it was not easy to coordinate the efforts of thousands of medical workers who were simultaneously faced with many questions. You will agree that it is a mental trauma for people to suddenly leave their home: We had to calm them by explaining to everyone the need for such a measure. Doctors worked with nor regard to time and did not sleep for days on end. But I would also like to note something else -- the attitude of the population to the evacuation. In Pripyat and the settlements adjacent to that city it was carried out in an unprecedentedly short time -- in little more than 3 hours. The emergency nature of the evacuation itself might have created panic. But there was none.

People understood that this was a manifestation of concern for them and they efficiently fulfilled our recommendations. These concerned the sanitary treatment of clothes and belongings and the implementation of preventive measures, particularly the taking of stable iodine preparations. Hospitalization, when the need for in-depth investigation as an inpatient arose (it did not last long, as a rule), was also accepted without panic. Clearly, it was necessary to make amendments to the work of medical establishments.

[Gorbunova] You mentioned stable iodine preparations. Have people who live outside the 30 km zone received them? I ask you this because I have heard of the need to take precautionary measures. For example, to spend more time indoors, not to open windows... Was there really a need for this?

[Ilin] There was not and is not. On no day after the accident was the radioactivity (beyond the immediate vicinity of the station) close to a level posing a danger to health. I say this confidently because I myself have traveled more than once from Chernobyl to Kiev, for example.

Incidentally, all the data from dosimetric measurements have constantly been passed to the IAEA and been analyzed by specialists of various countries. In particular, competent WHO experts drew these conclusions as early as 6 May: There is no need to implement special measures among the population (in particular, to prescribe iodine preparations); nor are there any grounds for imposing embargoes on exports of food products or restricting movement of the population (including within the framework of international tourism).

As for the advice that you ask about, I put its appearance down rather to the unexpected and unusual nature of the disaster -- we did not get by without extremes in interpreting the possible consequences. Unintentional and, as you know, deliberate extremes.

What I mean by deliberate extremes is the Western press reports of "thousands of victims of the accident," "dead Kiev," and so forth. I have witnessed what happened, and I have no reason to either dramatize or oversimplify the situation. It was complex. Considerable effort was required to get it under control and to envisage and close all possible routes for the spread of radioactive substances.

Special attention was devoted to monitoring the possible inclusion of radioactive substances in so-called food chains. It is known that approximately 48 hours after radioactive fallout its traces are detected in milk (if animals have been fed on grass in the fallout zone). Therefore, it was recommended that the population should not consume milk that has not undergone special checking (this is carried out repeatedly -- at livestock farms and dairies and before reaching the stores). I would point out that all the livestock evacuated from the 30km zone (thousands of animals) have undergone dosimetric monitoring. Other measures have been taken to close routes for the possible spread of radioactive pollution.

CPSU CONFERENCE HITS ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN 'SMUGNESS'

PM161541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Tightening Labor Discipline and Establishing a Sober Way of Life"]

[Text] A conference has been held at the CPSU Central Committee involving senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of ministries, departments, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and other public organizations, and mass media workers to examine progress in carrying out the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on tightening labor discipline and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

Reports were heard from the following: A.V. Vlasov, USSR internal affairs minister; G.I. Vashchenko, USSR trade minister; and L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The conference noted that energetic work is being conducted at local levels to carry out 27th party congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee resolutions on establishing conscious discipline and a sober way of life. Discipline and organization at the work place, public order, and the atmosphere in society are improving. The number of accidents at work has diminished and the number of crimes due to drunkenness sharply decreased. Sales of alcoholic drinks have fallen by more than one-third. The number of villages and rayons which have been declared sobriety zones by their inhabitants has increased. Work is under way to convert viticulture industry and public catering enterprises to better satisfy the population's demand for confectionery, fruit juice, and nonalcoholic drinks. This has all met with approval and support from Soviet people.

However, the conference did also draw attention to the fact that many ministries, departments, and party, soviet, and administrative bodies at local level, content with their first, partial results, have recently slackened off their work to eradicate drunkenness and tighten discipline and are showing smugness and complacency. An atmosphere of intolerance toward violators has not been created everywhere, measures to exert moral, material, and administrative influence on them are being poorly exploited, and necessary individual work with people is not being adequately carried out. Serious concern is being caused by cases of drunkenness at the place of residence, speculation in wines and spirits, and home distilling. Trade, public catering, and consumer enterprises are still failing to fully meet Soviet people's needs.

It noted the need to increase the demands made on leaders and communists to ensure absolute observance of Soviet laws, to step up the efforts of labor collectives, the public law-enforcement bodies in the struggle for conscious discipline and a healthy way of life, to improve educational work at neighborhood level by utilizing the experience built up in a number of oblasts, and to seek to eradicate morals alien to socialism, manifestations of drunkenness, indiscipline, individualism, and attempts to obtain unearned income.

It stressed the need to enhance the mass media's rule in people's moral education and the establishment of a sober way of life, to continue spot checks carried out by the press, and to enhance their effectiveness. More extensive use must be made of the large-circulation press and visual agitation means and the activity of temperance societies must be stepped up.

The conference was addressed by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, USSR ministers, and chairmen of state committees took part in the work of the conference.

URALSK OBKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

PM161418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Uralsk, 13 Jun -- A plenum of the Uralsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom held today examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved M.B. Iksanov of his duties as obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement on pension.

N. Iskaliyev, who worked as first deputy chairman of the Uralsk Oblispolkom and chairman of the Oblast Agro-industrial Committee, was elected first secretary of the Uralsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom.

O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

ZAYKOV, PARTY LEADERS ADDRESS NEW SECRETARIES

PM161650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] A study course for re-elected secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms in charge of questions concerning industry, construction, and agriculture ended at the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They studied topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and party policy contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, the new edition of the party program and statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000. Particular attention during
problems concerning the party's strategic course for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the fundamental restructuring of the work of party and oviet organs, and the style and methods of their activity in present-day conditions.

Those attending the course were addressed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Speeches were also given by A.G. Melnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Section, I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; V.I. Davydov, V.F. Isayev, and V.I. Pimenov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, V.I. Zarubin and A.P. Sochneva, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; I.I. Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; USSR Minister A.I. Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee; G.D. Komogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards; N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices; V.M. Falin, chairman of he APN Board; K.V. Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.N. Ksintari sintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; and A.A. Nikonov, president of the VI.I Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Much attention was devoted to questions concerning the practical activity of party, soviet, and economic organs to organize the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. Speeches were made at the Institute by First Secretaries G.V. Kolbin of Ulyanovsk Obkom, V.G. Boyko of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom, and G.G. Vedernikov of Chelyabinsk Obkom, V.S. Astrauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; Secretaries A.S. Tumanov of Leningrad Obkom, V.M. Gubskiy of Rostov Obkom, and S.B. Vozdvizhenskiy of Sverdlovsk Obkom, Yu. Y. Arkhipov, secretary of the "50th Anniversary of the USSR" Volga Motor Vehicle Plant party committee; Ye. S. Smelov, general director of the "Elektrostaltyazhmash" Association; and scientists from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Those attending the course had meetings at CPSU Central Committee sections, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. They familiarized themselves with the work done by party committees at Moscow's "Lenin Komsomol" Motor Vehicle Plant and the "Krasnyy Proletariy" Machine Tool Building Production Association, and also with construction work in the Krylatskoye neighborhood. The secretaries of union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms in charge of agricultural questions familiarized themselves with the practical work of Domodedovskiy party Raykom, the rayon agro-industrial association's activity, and experience in the introduction of new technolgoies for the cultivation of agricultural crops in production, the intensification of stockraising, the retention of cadres, and the social development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Those attending the course exchanged work experience and visited sector exhibitions.

KIEV DAILY ATTACKS NATIONALISTS, VATICAN

AU131131 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 31 May, 3, 4 Jun p 3

[Excerpts] Like cobbler's wax stuck to a boot, for several weeks running, the desiccated fascist valets have stuck to the 1946 Lvov Church Council and its well-known decisions to cancel the Brest Union, to break away from the Vatican, and to reunite with the Rus Orthodox Church.

There is every evidence that both the council decisions and, in particular, their effects -- as a result of which the Uniate [Ukrainian Catholic] church has forever ceased its pitiful existence in the Ukraine after 350 years of loyal services to foreign occupiers and our "homebrewed" exploiters -- are like a cataract in the eye of Uniate and nationalist chieftains and of their present masters in Washington, London, and the Vatican. And thence the lamentations, the noisy public worship, and the insinuations concocted in one way or another with regard to the nature and decisions of the council that is hated by the apologists of the Union.

According to the demagogic allegations of the contemporary Uniate theologians (I quote the Munich KHRYSTYYANSKYY HOLOS dated 2 March 1986), "the Soviet authorities accorded various powers to the Initiatory Group, formally organizing the council which had solemnly proclaimed the abrogation of the Brest Union."

Both the preparations for the Lvov Council and its proceedings were strictly religious, ecclesiastic, and canonic in their nature, and had nothing to do (moreover, in accordance with the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR Constitution, could not have anything to do!) with the activity of state and public organizations. After all, in line with a decree passed by the Council of People's Commissars and signed by V.I. Lenin, the church in our country had been separated from the state as early as January 1918, and, besides, the Uniate-nationalist falsifiers know that perfectly well. They also know -- and hush up by all means -- that the main cause of the abolition of the Brest Union lay in the fact that the St. George [reference to St. George's Cathedral in Lvov] hierarchy had definitely discredited itself by its loyal service to the Hitlerite occupiers and by the support for the bloody Banderite [Bandera, a Ukrainian nationalist leader] gangs.

And now, attempts are being made to revive that stone-cold corpse of the Union, to impose it, moreover, like 4 centuries ago, on the Ukrainian people, and to utilize it for the penetration of Catholicism in the East. And so those in the Vatican are again painstakingly working on plans to use the Uniates in the role of the "Trojan horse" in order to "convert" the disobedient ones to the fold of the Apostolic See, and again the need is being advocated to buckle the Ukrainian Catholic Church even tighter to the openly anti-socialist and perfidiously corrupting "eastern policy" pursued by the Roman curia. Precise evidence of this was the speech delivered by Pope John-Paul II at the so-called Synod of Uniate bishops, convened in the Vatican in October 1985. "Your church," the Pope taught, "played a great role in the Union movement of the 16th century. This should be an object of your pride and at the same time an incentive to tighten your links with St. Peter's See even more."

Notwithstanding the broadly advertised official statements made by the Vatican in support of the Helsinki agreements on detente, international cooperation, and non-interference in the affairs of other states, it was not the first time that the pope had spoken at length on the lack of "religious freedom." On the "wrongs" done to the Uniates, incited the latter, and called on them to follow the example of the mercenaries of Rome and other foreign powers as severely condemned by history as Kyrylo Terletskyy, Ipatiy Potiy, Yosafat Kuntsevych, and Andriy Sheptytskyy [advocates of the Union with Rome]...

The servile lackeys of the Vatican were quick to respond to the pope's categorical demands for "intensification," "consolidation," and so forth, and resolved to show their masters without delay their obedience to discipline and, so to speak, their combat spirit. The agility of the Uniate beggars is not surprising. Many years of gulping in an outlandish kitchen can teach any trick.

The clerical-nationalist extremists count mainly on the further aggravation of international tensions, and on the troubadours of a new "crusade" who are in the American military industrial complex and the Pentagon.

The Uniate and nationalist agents-provocateurs have never had and do not have anything in common with the masses of the people, including the working emigres, who are people of good will. As far as the noisy anti-Soviet campaigns and slanders are concerned, campaigns time and again resorted to by the moldy apologists of the cross and the trident [Ukrainian national coat of arms] the only thing they attest to is that those apologists obediently carry out the villainous orders received from their oversees bosses, and their complete inability to oppose the greatness of our Soviet present times.

The miserable attempts made by imperialists and by a handful of their fellow travelers from the Uniate-nationalist camp to deform the great truth of history are doomed to failure.

KGB DEPUTY CHIEF ON 'ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS'

LD141219 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2314 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 13 (TANJUG) -- First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Security Committee (KGB) Filip Bobkov has disclosed that around 3,000 anti-Soviet actions were undertaken in the past year, which he said required a higher alertness on the part of Soviet citizens.

In article published in the party magazine POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE (POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION), Bobkov writes that the perpetrators of the anti-Soviet actions were "anti-Soviet emigre, nationalist, and Zionist organizations". The actions, as he notes, included the planting of explosives and fires, the use of fire arms, bribes, and violence.

The first deputy KGB chairman notes that "numerous Soviet citizens were threatened or humiliated, beaten or robbed", and singles out the provocations staged during guest tours abroad of Soviet artists.

Bobkov writes in the article that the foes are trying to paralyze Soviet institutions working abroad, and that Western intelligence services "have been showing an increased interest in the Soviet scientific-technical, military, and economic potential".

He reports that "in the past few years, criminal proceedings have been instituted against a whole range of employees of Soviet foreign-trade organizations for receiving bribes and betraying the interests of their country".

The first deputy KGB chairman also makes note of attempts to fan inter-nationality discord, naming, in addition to Western radio stations, Iran radio, which, as he says, is spreading "pan-Islamic propaganda" in the Soviet Central Asia and Kazakstan.

ALIYEV, ZIMYANIN AT MEDICAL WORKER DAY MEETING

LD122108 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting in the USSR Bolshoy Theater was dedicated to the professional holiday of medical workers, which is being marked this coming Sunday. In the presidium were Comrades Aliyev and Zimyanin, chiefs of ministries and departments, health care organizers, scientists and doctors. In his report, USSR Minister of Health Brenkov stressed that the party views the strengthening and safeguarding of the working people's health as an indispensable condition for practical implementation of the course towards accelerating the country's social and economic development. The 12th 5-Year Plan period will become a turning point in the development of health care for the people and the improvement of its quality and effectiveness.

ALIYEV VISITS SFRY SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY EXHIBIT

LD122208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited an exhibition on 12 June at the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy being staged as part of the Yugoslav Festival of Science and Technology. In a conversation which took place after he had viewed the exhibits, note was made of the fruitful development of scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

MARCHUCK HONORS SCIENCE PRIZEWINNERS

LD132246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Diplomas and badges were presented in the Sverdlovsk Hall at the Kremlin in Moscow today to winners of USSR Council of Ministers prizes for 1986 in the field of science and technology. The scientists and specialists were cordially congratulated by Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology."

Prizes were given for advanced underground coal-mining technology, development of powerful gas engines, serial production of a new type of transformer and progressive welding processes, work in seismological prospecting, improved railway rails and other achievements. A group of medical workers donated their prize to the Chernobyl aid fund.

SHISHKOV ON UNEARNED INCOME CAMPAIGN

LD062250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Soviet Presidium adopted documents on measures concerning intensification of the struggle against unearned incomes. Here is Sergey Aleksandrovich Shishkov, the USSR deputy procurator general:

The 27th party congress pointed out that strict implementation of the principles of social justice, the resolute cutting short of any attempts to draw unearned incomes, and the struggle against all kinds of bribe-takers and grabbers who do not disdain to use their work position for profit-making purposes, is an important condition for dynamic pace of our development. It has been deemed necessary to implement additional measures, aimed agianst those, who embarked on the path alien to the working nature of our system. Vital issues concerning the life of our society are raised in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and in other documents about measures on intensifying the struggle with unearned incomes. By this, it is meant above all to seal the loopholes for unlawful enrichment in a more reliable way; to improve considerably primary accounting and all forms of control for ensuring that socialist property is preserved intact and that the writing off of material damage is justified; to ensure timely working-out and application of economically-substantiated norms for the expenditure of material and labor and the utilization of machinery and equipment; and to adopt additional measures on wiping out decepiton and false entries. In places where the managers of enterprises, establishments and organizations and the party committees maintain precise order, where a system of accounting and control has been instituted, the bug of wastefulness and the wish to live off the wealth of the people inevitably perishes. But in places where disorder, lack of discipline and lack of accountability hold sway, self-seeking and money-grabbing habits thrive, and the space for scroungers and pilferers opens up. There, the means of transport and other means are used in an unauthorized way, and serious abuses and embezzlements are carried out.

Discipline at the Tbilisi tea-packing factory was slackened and accounts were neglected. The finished products, raw material and materials have been lying and deteriorating in the open for a month. Control over the bringing in an out of items of material value was arranged badly. All these shortcomings were observed both by the management and by many workers of the factory. But they overlooked them. And this was, without failure, used by the thieves. The thieves removed tea that was worth a large sum from the factory's compound. The plunderers were exposed and punished. And we inquired about what had been done with the management, whose irresponsibility and lack of acumen led to the crime.

According to the prosecutor's statement, the factory's management workers who were guilty of this outrage have been punished, both in disciplinary and party procedures. Some of them were released from their posts. It is necessary to say that precisely as a result of such comtemplative indifference by those in a position who are, according to the law, obliged to maintain order and to follow the expenditure of valuable materials and the use of vehicles, numerous means of transport and other equipment belonging to the state enterprises and organizations are used as if they were in private ownership. More than 11,000 attempts to vehicles for unauthorized purposes were interrupted in the Russian Federation last year; out of these, about 2,000 were used for profit-making.

There are many similar instances in the other republics, too. And how many cases are there that have not been brought to light? How many are there that haven't been stopped? Many times more, of course. And there is another category of people who make themselves rich at society's expense. These are the ones who let their flats to people in need, who make a profit and live a life of idleness on these resources. They themselves pay the state next to nothing for the use of the housing, but they let it out for payment which is many times greater than the state rate. During a check in the city of Baku, 900 tenants were exposed who systematically made their flats available to citizens for higher payments.

Facts like these have been established in other places, too. (Kisileva) and (Skryabinova), who live in the city of Vladimir, lent their flats to a scientific research institute under a lease agreement. Every month Kisileva received R100 a month from the institute. Since 1978, more than R9,000 were paid to her illegally. Skryabinova received R5,600 under a similar agreement. The prosecutor's office is currently taking court proceedings for the recovery of the sums received from all individuals concerned and for their return to the state. Cases are widespread in which many citizens are engaged in cottage industry trades and other labor activity of an individual type without being registered with the financial organs. Throughout the country, there are several tens of thousands of individuals on the register who are engaged in cottage-industry and craft labor. In actual fact, however, there are more than 1 million people who are carrying out orders for citizens illegally. It has to be noted that, so far, there has been no proper and consistent campaign carried out against these manifestations. Nor were there the kind of resources that can be used effectively in this struggle.

Now these resources have been worked out. Obstacles that make it possible resolutely to eradicate the whole of this evil from our life have been placed in the way of the people who pursue their own interests, the embezzlers of public funds, the bribetakers and others fond of getting rich at society's expense. First of all, measures aimed at those who misappropriate state and public property, bribetakers and speculators, have been widened and made more specific. This includes harsher sanctions against so-called pilferers and petty speculators. Liability under administrative procedures has been established for individuals who make unauthorized use of transport resources, vehicles and other mechanisms belonging to an enterprise or organization, and who do so for purposes of gain. Where use is made on a second occasion, criminal liability arises. At the same time, it is not just the drivers and the officials who have permitted the vehicles to be used who are punished, but those citizens for whom the work was being done.

Liability under administrative procedures -- and in subsequent cases under criminal procedures -- has been provided against citizens who engage in cottage-industry and craft trades on a clandestine basis, concealing their incomes from this activity from the state. The state has taken under its control major deals carried out between citizens and enterprises. In the past there was no such control. Nor was it possible to check the origin of the resources used by individuals receiving say, a small wage, to buy homes, dachas, motor-cars and other expensive property. In accordance with the law, settlement in the case of deals exceeding R5,000 in value between citizens and enterprises, establishments and organizations, will be carried out by means of a cashless transfer of funds via an establishment of the USSR State Bank or via the state workers' savings bank. And for deals in excess of R10,000 -- and also in cases where houses and dachas are being erected at a cost of more than R20,000 -- citizens are under an obligation to furnish a document to the financial organs -- called a declaration -- on the sources from which these resources are derived. The same declaration has to be presented on demand by the executive committee of the local soviet of people's deputies, and also by the procurator.

Checking of this kind will be neither burdensome nor insulting for the honest individual who has earned the money by his own labor or who has obtained it by other legal means. But for the swindler this is a serious obstacle. A number of innovations and changes have been introduced into the existing legislation. The form of agreement concluded between citizens for the purchase and sale of building materials has been defined. This kind of agreement has to be attested by a notary. And this ceases to be a requirement only in those cases where the seller hands over the property to the purchaser together with the documents relating to its acquisition at the trade or other organization, that is to say, by legal means. Liability under the criminal procedures is envisaged for violations of this order. The institution of criminal liability in the case of individuals who make unauthorized use of electricity, heat and gas for purposes of gain, is a new feature of our legislation. The procuracy and the other law enforcement organs have been set the task of implementing additional measures against parasitism by the Central Committee.

All the resources I have named will be applied in an uncompromising way in the struggle against unearned income. Of course, the success of this struggle is going to depend upon coordinated measures by the law enforcement organs and the local organs of soviet power, and on the extent to which the awareness of the public is raised, the extent to which an atmosphere of intolerance and universal condemnation of individuals who embark upon the path of being on the make, abuse of official position, theft and other mercenary manifestations is created. Evidence that these facts have been widely circulated and that our people are indignant is contained in the large number of their letters and statements, in which they demand that resolute measures be taken. But it is important not just to give signals. One must oneself take up an active civic position and boldly join the struggle against thieves, squanderers and grabbers. Sometimes it is not enough just to take up such a stance in life.

As has already been said, much depends on the leaders of enterprises, establishments and organizations. If there is no discipline, organization, order, strict accounting and control at the enterprise, then there will be no good outcome. And the accounting and the monitoring must be universal, it must be general and it must take place everywhere and on a mass basis: It must cover the quantity of labor and the distribution of the produce; and it must cover the petty-cheats, the parasites and the hooligans. As Vladimir Ilyich Lenin said, it is only this kind of control that will make it possible to conquer these survivals from the accursed capitalist society, these dregs of mankind, these hopelessly rotten and decayed members, this contagion, this plague, this ulcer bequeathed to socialism by capitalism.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the state organs and our public have the strength and the opportunities to solve all the tasks set by the party in the struggle against unearned incomes. There are some good examples of this. There is the struggle against alcoholism and drunkenness. When people join in the job together and carry it out consistently, positive results are always achieved.

OIL INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE IMPROVING

PM161501 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Heavy Industry Department report: "Oilfields in May: Example Set by Surgut"]

[Excerpt] Pacesetting oil industry collectives produced almost 500,000 metric tons of oil in excess of target -- considerably more than envisaged in their pledges -- in the last month of spring. A sizable increase. But it was not enough to meet the May target. The sector as a whole recorded a shortfall of around 232,000 metric tons of oil and gas condensates. The shortfall since the beginning of the year now amounts to almost 3.5 million metric tons.

The following summary shows how the USSR petroleum industry's leading associations fulfilled their May production targets.

Association	Percentage Fulfillment
Glavtyumenneftegaz	98.7
Nizhnevartovskneftegaz	101.5
Yugansknefteqaz	100.5
Surgutneftegaz	103.8
Noyabrskneftegaz	84.8
Krasnoleninskneftegaz	101.1
Varyegganneftegaz	84.0
Tatneft	98.7
Bashneft	100.7
Komineft	103.9
Mangyshlakneft	100.7
Kuybyshevneft	101.0
Tomskneft	102.4
Permneft	100.8
Udmurtneft	100.6
Orenburgneft	100.8
Grozneft	102.6
Ukrneft	101.1

The ministry as a whole met 99.5 percent of the May plan. The result, of course, could be better. However, analysis of the final figures does give grounds for saying that oil workers are showing an increasing improvement in their work. Here are just two figures. The gap between the target and the actual production level was reduced in May by a further 170,000 metric tons. Average production, compared with April, rose by 9,000 metric tons.

EASTERN ARCTIC SEA LANES OPEN EARLY

PM161353 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA/TASS report: "Watch on Ice"]

[Text] Pevek -- The flagship of the Soviet icebreaker fleet -- the nuclear-powered "Rossiya" -- yesterday completed its first trip from the Arctic port of Pevek to the easternmost edge of the ice in the Chukchi Sea. Having accompanied the diesel-powered ship "Monchegorsk" through the icy barriers, the nuclear Hercules will tonight begin accompanying the diesel-powered ship "Kemerovo," sailing from Nakhodka to Pevek with freight for the northerners. Then it will assist the ice breaker "Yermak" in breaking up shore ice between 2-5 metres thick in the Vostochnaya Bukhta. This will make it possible to raise the navigation flag there approximately 2 weeks earlier than usual.

Navigation-86 in the eastern Arctic, which began just over a month earlier than is traditionally the case, is running successfully. The first convoys of vessels have been handled by Pevek's longshoremen in shock fashion -- considerably ahead of schedule.

MINICOMPUTER CONTROLS MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION

LD161436 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Jun 86

[S. Geodakyan, general manager of Armstanok Scientific Production Association, interviewed by reporter V. Nazaryan; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [V. Nazaryan] The first batch of new automatic machine tools for machining Don-1500 combine crankshafts has been shipped to the customer by the collective of the Armstanok Scientific Production Association. We filmed this report prior to the dispatch of the first two machines to the Serp i Molot works in Kharkov, where they are to operate. The output of each machine tool of this kind is 50 components per hour. In effect, this is an entire robotized complex which is controlled, in accordance with a present program, through a minicomputer. So, the new design by the Armenian machine tool manufacturers will make it possible to increase significantly the quality and efficiency of the engine, and consequently, those of the Don-1500 combine as a whole. But however paradoxical it may be, the series manufacture of these new and much-needed machine tools will probably not begin for some time. Here is why.

[Geodakyan] Things are fine with these two machine tools, the price of which we negotiated with our consumer works. But as far as the third machine tool is concerned -- and incidentally, in the current 5-year plan, we should manufacture 50 such machine tools -- here there are already difficulties with pricing. We have to submit this price for the approval of the USSR Goskomtsen [prices committee]. We have to produce something on the order of 10 pages of typescript to establish this approved price. And only once the approved price has been set are we entitled to manufacture the product and put it into series production. So you can imagine the losses suffered by our small experimental enterprise.

[Nazaryan] Presumably during the time which the designers lose on official trips, they could create a new machine tool?

[Geodakyan] Undoubtedly. And we could make use of this if the appropriate echelons were to solve these questions.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN GAS INDUSTRY -- Ashkhabad June 10 TASS -- The Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia has placed among the country's leading gas producers. This has been achieved, among other things, thanks to putting into commercial operation exploratory wells at deposits now under initial development, Khalmamed Orazmamedov, chief engineer of the Turkmengasprom Amalgamation, told TASS. He noted that the output of Turkmen gas would rise 10 per cent by the end of 1990 thanks to bringing into operation new gas-bearing areas, bringing the total to 86,000 million cubic metres. The chief engineer said that the industry was developing along the lines of automated technological processes. At present special equipment which will ease gas production in desert conditions, is being tested at several fields at the same time. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

OBKOM CHIEFS CRITICIZED ON FEED SUPPLIES

PM161125 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of work done by party and agro-industrial organs in Bryansk and Nikolayev Oblasts to provide livestock breeders with high-quality feed.

The resolution notes that the Bryansk and Nikolayev party obkoms and the oblasts' agro-industrial organs are failing to restructure their leadership of agriculture in the light of the high demands made by the 27th CPSU Congress, and are tolerating serious errors in work to ensure that stockraising is supplied with feed produced in-farm. Feed procurement is increasing only slowly, and its quality and balance in terms of protein and vitamin content are not improving. During the 11th 5-Year Plan, plans for the production and sale of meat, milk, and wool were not fulfilled, and cows' milk yield is still low, remaining at the 1975 level.

The party and agro-industrial organs in these oblasts have failed to draw the proper conclusions from past lessons. This year also the preparation of the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' material and technical base and the training of cadres in the mass professions and specialists for feed-crop harvesting was done late and badly. Advanced experience and progressive technologies are still not being adequately utilized. Parasitical calculations still persist about allocations of concentrated feed from state resources. And feed procurement operations were not started on time -- which has already had a pernicious effect on its quality.

The CPSU Central Committee has drawn the attention of party and agro-industrial organs in Bryansk and Nikolayev Oblasts to the need to take urgent measures to eliminate the present major shortcomings in feed production, and to increase the responsibility of leading cadres for ensuring full supplies of livestock feed for kolkhozes and sovkhozes as well as subsidiary plots belonging to enterprises and to the population. The need is stressed to ensure that effective use is made of every hectare of land sown with feed crops, particularly irrigated and drained land, as well as equipment, fertilizers, and other facilities. It is proposed to concentrate manpower and resources on decisively improving feed quality. Progressive technologies for feed production must be used everywhere: repeat sowings, optimum frequency of irrigation, active ventilation, silage pressing, preserving, and storage in lined trenches and barns. Steps must be taken to increase the sowing areas and harvest yield of pulse crops, soy beans, rape, clover, alfalfa, lupin, and other high-protein crops. Delays in starting the mowing of grass crops must be prevented.

The CPSU Central Committee demanded that the party obkoms and raykoms and the kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organization raise the standard of organizational and political work in labor collectives and increase the monitoring of work done by economic organs. They must ensure the development of effective socialist competition among rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and mechanized detachments and units to increase feed production. That they base the organization of feed production on the collective contract and financial autonomy. They must make work payments to feed production workers dependent on the quantity and quality of food procured. And they must involve city enterprises and organization more widely in preparing livestock units for winter, building feed storehouses and feed-preparation plants, and, when necessary, procuring feed.

The CPSU Central Committee warned Party Obkom First Secretaries Comrades A.F. Voystrochenko and L.G. Sharayev, and Oblispolkom Chairmen Comrades I. Ya. Poruchikov and V.I. Ilin that they are held personally responsible for the fulfillment of the targets for feed procurement and the plans for the production and delivery of livestock products to the union-republic stocks, and for the improvement of meat dairy product supplies to the oblast's populations.

CROPS THRIVE IN HOT JUNE WEATHER

PM161247 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jun 86 p 1

["USSR Hydrometeorology Center" report by agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Hot weather continued throughout the first 10 days of June in most of the USSR's European territory. Average air temperatures were 3-8 degrees higher than the perennial average. Rain (15-40 mm and more), mainly showery, fell over most of the territory. There was little precipitation (5-10 mm or less) in the Urals, the Volga region, the Southern Volga-Vyatka region, the Southeast Central region, and the Central Chernozem regions, in the eastern half of Rostov Oblast and in Krasnodar Kray.

Owing to the hot weather, which has persisted over a long period, the development of agricultural crops is 1-2 weeks ahead of average. In the southern areas of Moldavia and the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus region, winter wheat and spring barley are at the milky ripeness stage. In more northern regions, winter wheat is forming ears and flowering. The beginning of the waxy ripeness stage in winter crops throughout the greater part of the territory is expected 6-12 days earlier than usual. In spring barley north of the Brest-Kursk-Voronezh-Volgograd line, stem growth and tillering continues.

Stem growth continues in millet and leaf formation in corn. The height of corn crops at the seventh to ninth leaf stage is 45-60 cm. In southern oblasts of the ukraine, buckwheat has begun flowering and florescence has finished in peas.

In the Ukraine, the formation of inflorescences is also evident in the sunflower and potatoe crops. Potatoes were sprouting as far north as the Pskov-Ustinov-Sverdlovsk line at the end of the 10-day period.

Vines have finished flowering in Moldavian and Krasnodar Kray vineyards. Fruit has begun to form in early varieties. Cherry picking continues in the southern regions of the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasus.

In the Transcaucasian republics, the mean air temperature during the 10-day period was 2-3 degrees higher than normal, but close to normal in Armenia. In the majority of rayons, precipitation (20-60 mm) fell on 1-3 days (4-7 days in northern Armenia). In the extreme south of Azerbaijan, winter crops are at the waxy ripeness stage, while in the rest of the Transcaucasian republics' territory, these crops are now of the milky ripeness stage. Sweet cherry picking continues, and cherries have begun ripening.

In the crop farming regions of western Siberia and in the eastern half of Kazakhstan, cool weather has continued. The average air temperature throughout the 10-day period was 3-6 degrees lower than normal.

There was ground frost almost everywhere in Western Siberia and northeast Kazakhstan. As much as 15-35 mm of precipitation fell in the course of 3-6 days over the greater part of Siberia's crop farming regions and also in the far northeast of Kazakhstan.

In the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan and in the south of western Siberia the sowing of buckwheat has been completed and early spring grain crops, corn, and potatoes have begun sprouting.

The central Asian republics have had unstable weather. There have been showers to the east of the Tashkent-Samarkand-Termez line. The maximum air temperature has been 36-40 degrees.

In southern Tajikistan and eastern Uzbekistan, winter wheat has ripened, in Kirghizia it is flowering, and over the rest of the territory, grain swelling continues. Rice is still at the tillering stage. On the cotton plants, the eighth real leaf has developed, and in southern oblasts, there is massive budding. Sweet cherry and cherry picking continues. Apricots and early varieties of grapes have begun ripening.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY DECRIED FOR MACHINERY PROBLEMS

LD271223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A session of the all-union headquarters for material-technical supply to the agro-industrial complex has been held in the USSR Gossnab. It examined issues connected with the harvesting of agricultural crops. It was noted that preparation of machinery for field work has been organized better than a year ago. For example, following many years of lagging behind, the readiness of powerful K-700 type tractors has reached 90 percent in the country as a whole and it is almost 100 percent in some Kazakhstan oblasts. Repairs of grain combines, reapers, and particularly, fodder-harvesting machinery are going faster than usual. At the same time, in Tajikistan and Kirghizia, where mass haymaking is already in progress, there are several fodder-harvesting machines standing idle. Also among those lagging behind are Ryazan, Orel, Volgograd, and certain other oblasts of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. There are also many combines and reapers that are faulty in these oblasts.

Among the causes holding back preparation of machinery is the violation of contractual obligations. The headquarters made its sharpest criticism of the heads of the Ministry of the Automobile Industry. For example, the Kutaisi motor vehicle works owes collective and state farms 110 vehicles. Deliveries of trailers are being held up by the Balashovo, Krasnoyarsk, and Caspian works. Many components are in short supply because of poor work by the Gorkiy motor vehicle works. Several tractors and motor vehicles are not available for work through the fault of the heads of the Michurinsk vehicle components works and the Yaroslavl engines works. Hundreds of thousands of Moskvich vehicles are engaged in suppling produce and in domestic and medical services on collective and state farms, but a considerable number of them are standing idle. However, the Moskvich association management, instead of improving spare parts supplies, has reduced stocks; the supply of certain parts has been stopped altogether.

The operational headquarters demanded that the Ministry of the Automobile Industry change its attitude to the needs of the agro-industrial complex. The headquarters paid a great deal of attention to supplies of machinery and equipment for processing industry enterprises and to other day-to-day issues of supply.